WEST VIRGINA HISTORY

A Quarterly Magazine

CECILE R. GOODALL, *Editor*

BESS HARRISON, *Managing Editor*

Published quarterly by the State Department of Archives and History, Charleston, West Virginia

Volume VI, 1944-1945

KRAUS REPRINT CO.
New York
1969

Reprinted with the permission of the original publisher
KRAUS REPRINT CO.
A U.S. Division of Kraus-Thomson Organization Limited

Printed in Germany

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY

A Quarterly Magazine

October, 1944

CECILE R. GOODALL, *Editor* BESS HARRISON, *Managing Editor*

VOLUME VI OCTOBER, 1944 NUMBER I

Contents

Jacob Dolson Cox in West Virginia, by Clarice Lorene Bailes 5

Some West Virginia Scholars, by Carrol H. Quenzel 59

Documents:

West Virginians in the American Revolution, assembled and edited by Ross B. Johnston 96

State History as Featured by the Press 105

Recent Accessions, Department of Archives and History 107

Contributor's Page 110

Editor's Page 111

West Virginia History, a quarterly magazine published in January, April, July, and October, by the State Department of Archives and History, Charleston, West Virginia.

Subscription price ..... $2.00 per year
Single number ..... 50 cents

Correspondence concerning contributions, books for review, and subscriptions may be sent to the editors, care of the Department of Archives and History.

The Department of Archives and History assumes no responsibility for statements made by contributors.

Offices: State Capitol, Charleston, West Virginia.

Jacob Dolson Cox in West Virginia

By Clarice Lorene Bailes

Account of the Life of Jacob Dolson Cox

Jacob Dolson Cox, Jr., was born in Montreal, Canada, October 27, 1828. At the time of his birth his father Jacob Dolson Cox, Sr., a building contractor, was engaged in the construction of the roof of the church of Notre Dame. He received his middle name from his mother who was a member of a Dutch family of New York. His wife, Thedia R. Kenyon, was descended from elder William Brewster, and from the Allyns and Kenyons of Connecticut. The family, soon after the birth of their son, returned to New York City, where they suffered business reverses during the crisis of 1837. This misfortune was a serious setback to the boy's hope of securing a college education. Since he had aspired to be a lawyer and was thus hindered, he accepted the alternate path to a lawyer's career, which was a seven years' clerkship in a law office.

He began this work in 1842 but soon changed his mind and went into the office of a banker and broker. Here the shorter hours afforded him time to study mathematics and the classical languages. The Rev. Charles G. Finney, a professor of theology at Oberlin College, influenced him to enter the preparatory department of this school in 1846. In 1849, before his graduation, he married Finney's daughter, Helen. Finney had by this time become the president of the college. Cox graduated in 1851 and was for two years superintendent of schools and principal of the high school at Warren, Ohio. While he served in this capacity, he studied law and began its practice in 1853.

Although Cox at this time was a Whig such influences as his marriage and Oberlin College associations caused him

to be strongly antislavery in principle. He did a great deal in bringing about the fusion of the Whigs and Free-Soilers and was a delegate in 1855 to the convention in Columbus which organized the Republican Party in Ohio. He entered the Senate in 1859 where he with James A. Garfield, a friend; Governor-elect William Dennison, later an intimate friend; and Samuel P. Chase formed a radical antislavery group.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Cox was given a commission as brigadier general of volunteers. This honor came to him as a result of his activity in organizing volunteers. During the same summer he took part in the campaign in the Kanawha Valley under General George B. McClellan. A year later he was allied with the Army of the Potomac, where he engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. After the death of General Jesse L. Reno, Cox commanded the Ninth Corps in the battle of South Mountain. He was promoted on October 6, 1862, to the rank of major general, but was reduced to his former rank in April, 1863.

He was highly elated with his promotion, but badly disappointed and discouraged with his demotion. He, as well as his friends, knew that he deserved the higher commission and understood the situation which brought about the change. According to law, there had been too many major generals commissioned and when an investigation was demanded and a reduction made, Cox, who did not have the proper political influences at the time, was naturally affected. Through the persistence of his superiors he was recommissioned in December, 1864.

During the winter of 1862-'63, he commanded the forces in West Virginia; and from April to December, 1863, was in charge of the Ohio military district. During the Atlanta campaign he led a division of the Twenty-third army corps, and after the fall of Atlanta for a time commanded the entire corps. He was in the battle of Nashville and was sent into North Carolina early in 1865 to

open communications along the coast with Sherman who was almost to the end of his march to the sea. He defeated Bragg's troops and met Sherman at Goldsboro.

After the war was over, Cox was elected governor of the state of Ohio. During the campaign he expressed himself as being against Negro suffrage, and held the belief while governor that the insistence of political power on the part of the Negro would bring about his ruin. He even advocated the forceful segregation of the Negroes. These views, together with the fact that he supported President Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policy, caused him to lose favor with his party. Therefore, he was not renominated. In time he finally abandoned the President and in 1868, refused his offer of commissioner of internal revenue.

Cox was Secretary of the Interior under President Ulysses S. Grant. While he held this position, he put the merit system into operation in his department; he was regarded by the Independent Republicans as one of the two strong men in Grant's Cabinet, Attorney General E. Rockwood Hoar being the other one. When Grant became involved in the Santo Dominican situation, Hoar was forced from the cabinet; and Cox, since he had already clashed with the President over fraudulent claims of McGarrahan to certain mineral lands as well as over the Dominican situation, resigned his position, October 5, 1870.

Cox admired Grant's military talents highly, but failed to agree with him on all political questions. On the other hand, Grant felt that Cox was showing a kind of insubordination.

Cox's next political step was to ally himself with the Liberal Republican movement. He was talked of as its nominee for president in 1872, but was defeated in the convention by Horace Greeley. He, in the meantime, had resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati. In 1873, he moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he became president of the Wabash Railway, but he gave this up in 1876 when he was

elected to Congress from the sixth Ohio district. He served but one term in Congress, and then gave up politics entirely, except for a single speech during Garfield's campaign.

Cox became dean of the Cincinnati Law School in 1881 and held this position for sixteen years. During the years between 1885-'89, he also served as president of the University of Cincinnati. His reputation as a business man brought the offer in the middle nineties of the post of railroad commissioner in New York City, but he declined it since he wished to continue his connection with the law school. In 1897, he also declined President William McKinley's offer of the Spanish mission. That same year he gave his library to Oberlin College and went there to write his military reminiscences. Immediately after finishing this work, he took a vacation to the New England states, where he died on the coast of Maine, August 8, 1900.

In addition to holding all the positions that have been mentioned, Cox devoted a great deal of time to the study of microscopy, a field in which he won international distinction. He was also a student of European cathedrals. In appearance he was tall, graceful, and well-proportioned, with erect military bearing and a frame denoting great physical strength.[1]

PREVIOUS MILITARY TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

"I went about my duties with the half choking sense of a grief I dared not think of"[2] were the words of Jacob Dolson Cox, which showed his attitude toward civil war, when it became a reality in April, 1861. He felt that inasmuch as he had been active in the organization and support of the Republican Party, he must support the government in a military way. Since he held a commission as brigadier in the state of Ohio's militia and was intimate

[1] Homer Carey Hockett, "Jacob Dolson Cox," *Dictionary of American Biography*, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930, Vol IV, pp. 476-478.
[2] Jacob Dolson Cox, *Military Reminiscences of the Civil War*, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900, Vol. I, p. 6.

with Governor William Dennison, the latter called upon him for support in the first enrollment and organization of the Ohio quota.

The idea of a war between the states was not new to Cox, and he had been preparing himself for such a conflict. He had studied critically tactics, strategy, and military history[3] in all the books he could find in both English and French including the whole of Jimini's works; his histories as well as his *Napoleon* and his *Grandes Operations Militaires*. In his own sphere of warfare he tried to emulate the great generals about whom he had read and to profit by their successes as well as by their failures.[4]

His first military assignment was to take charge for a few days of Camp Jackson, the depot of recruits which Governor Dennison had organized in the northern suburb of Columbus.[5] Then, on April 29, 1861, George Brinton McClellan ordered him to go to Camp Dennison, thirteen miles from Cincinnati, with the Eleventh and half of the Third Ohio Regiments. He remained there six weeks where he carried on regular army routine such as sword and pistol practice, inspection of the regiments at dress parade, and instruction in theoretic practice and outpost duty.[6]

CALLED TO WEST VIRGINIA

There was a political and a military reason for occupying western Virginia. The people were attached to the Union and the majority of them had voted against the Virginia Secession Ordinance. They owned few slaves and in interests they allied themselves more closely with Ohio and Pennsylvania than with eastern Virginia. A movement was under way to organize a loyal Virginia government, and Governor Dennison, who had corresponded with the leading loyalists, asked McClellan to

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 8.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 30.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 12.
[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 21, 25.

cross the Ohio River and protect these people. On May 26, 1861, news was received that the Confederates had burned bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a short distance west of Grafton. This meant that the great line of communication between Washington and the West had been cut, and action was essential.[7]

The left bank of the Ohio was in General George B. McClellan's department. Therefore, when General Winfield Scott heard that two Virginia companies occupied Grafton, he telegraphed McClellan to counteract the effect of the movement.[8]

The usable routes across the mountains were: the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Northwestern Turnpike, the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, and the James River and Kanawha Turnpike. The northern one was usually in the hands of the Federal forces, while the other routes were those by which the Confederates attempted the invasion of West Virginia. Beverly, a hundred miles from Staunton, was near the gate through which the Staunton road passed on its way northwestward to Parkersburg and Wheeling, while Gauley Bridge was the key-point of the Kanawha route on the western slope of the mountains.[9]

General Robert E. Lee sent columns on two of these lines. General Henry A. Wise took the Kanawha route while Colonel George A. Porterfield took the one at Beverly. Since Colonel Porterfield was defeated at Philippi, June 3, 1861, he was superseded by General Robert S. Garnett.

McClellan arrived at Buckhannon, July 2, 1861. He decided to send a brigade to the lower part of the Kanawha Valley while he tried to cut off Wise's army, after he had disposed of Garnett.

The task of holding the Kanawha Valley defensively was assigned to Jacob D. Cox.[10] July 3, 1861, he received the following telegram:

---

[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 40, 41.
[8] *Ibid.*, p. 42.
[9] *Ibid.*, pp. 46, 47.
[10] *Ibid.*, p. 59.

Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the General-in-chief, Brigadier-General J. D. Cox, volunteer services, will immediately repair to Point Pleasant and take command of operations on the Kanawha River.

This was a command of Major General McClellan.[11] In a few days Cox received a letter from McClellan dated July 2, 1861, which directed him to assume command of the First and Second Kentucky Regiments and move them at once to Gallipolis via Hampden and Portland and occupy Point Pleasant. With the next regiment that arrived he was to occupy Letart Falls, then move the other two regiments to the mouth of Ten Mile Creek or the point near where the road from Letart Falls intersected the Kanawha River. He was to place the last regiment in reserve at Point Pleasant, or at some proper place in the rear of his defense line. The next move was to intrench two guns at Letart and four at his advanced position on the Kanawha. He was further directed to remain on the defensive and try to keep the Confederates near Charleston until McClellan could cut off their retreat by a movement from Beverly.[12]

"Should you," said McClellan, "receive certain intelligence that I am hard pressed, seek to relieve me by a rapid advance on Charleston, but place no credit in rumors, for I shall be successful. Use your cavalry as pickets, not exposing them. Punish Ripley if you can. Repress any outbreaks that may occur at Guyandotte or Barboursville."[13]

Cox had been told to call on the governor for a troop of cavalry and a six-gun battery. Governor Dennison ordered the battery of artillery and a company of cavalry to meet Cox at Gallipolis, but he was unable to get guns for the battery, and a section of two bronze guns (six-pounder smooth-bored rifles) was the only artillery he could get; while the cavalry consisted of less than half a troop of

[11] *The War of the Rebellion; A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901, Series I. Vol. XIX, pt. 2, p. 381.
[12] *Ibid.,* Vol. II, p. 197.
[13] *Ibid.*

raw recruits, useful only as messengers. Cox was unable to get the Eleventh Ohio sent with him, except some companies which were to be recruited and sent later. The Twelfth Ohio was considered an excellent regiment. It had been a little delayed in reorganization and for this reason had not gone with the rest of its brigade with McClellan. The Twenty-first Ohio was in excess of her first quota and was brought into national service under the President's second call. The two Kentucky regiments had been organized in Cincinnati. They were composed of steamboat crews and "longshoremen." The men were mostly of a rough and reckless class, and gave a good deal of trouble by insubordination; but they did not lack courage, and after being under discipline for awhile became a good fighting regiment.[14]

General Cox reported the following to General McClellan from Point Pleasant, July 11, 1861:

> Sir: On Sunday night the 7th instant at about 10 o'clock, I left Camp Dennison with seven companies of the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers (having been preceded the night before by the Twelfth Ohio) and reached Gallipolis with the Eleventh on the 9th instant. The Twelfth arrived there yesterday, and last evening I brought both regiments to this point.[15]

Because of an apparent delay in the Kentucky regiments, Cox decided to bring the Eighth Ohio for operations in the Kanawha Valley. But McClellan's order was for General Joshua H. Bates to send the Fifth and Eighth to Grafton, and the Eleventh volunteered to take the place of the Eighth in Cox's command. Cox found at Gallipolis a company of about sixty mounted men under command of Captain John S. George, armed with Sharp carbines, single-barrel pistols and sabers. They had no uniforms or horse equipage and the caps of the self-primers were not reliable. He found a section of light artillery, under command of Captain Charles S. Cotter, consisting of two brass six-pounder guns, rifled, with a supply of ammuni-

[14] *Cox, Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 61.
[15] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 416.

tion. He learned at Gallipolis that Captain Albert G. Jenkins, with a mounted company, was disturbing the Union men of Virginia along the river a short distance above Guyandotte. He sent a small steamer to meet the Kentucky regiments and ordered the First Regiment to stop at Guyandotte and protect that district and wait for orders to move to Red House when he (Cox) should be prepared with the other regiments to move to Charleston.

MOVEMENT UP THE KANAWHA VALLEY

The Twelfth and Twenty-first Ohio left July 11, 1861, for Thirteen Mile Creek up the Kanawha. The same day Cox put two companies of the Twenty-first to scouting up both sides of the river. He proposed to intrench two guns at Thirteen Mile Creek and with them use two smooth bore six-pounders, one brass and one iron, which he had brought from Gallipolis. He left the Eleventh at Point Pleasant for a few days, and from this regiment he sent out detachments to Letart. He sent the Second Kentucky to Ripley.[16]

The few horsemen were divided and sent with the scouting parties on either side of the river to carry messages. The boats followed steaming along slowly in the rear of the marching men. A greater part of two regiments was carried on boats to save fatigue of men as well as to enable quick service, if an enemy were on either bank of the river.

The first day's "sail" was thirteen miles up the river. Cox was stationed on top of the pilot house of the leading boat. He described the scene in this manner: "Summer clouds lazily drifted across the sky, the boats were dressed in their colors and swarmed with men like bees. The bands played national tunes and as we passed the houses of Union citizens, the inmates would wave their handkerchiefs to us, and were answered by cheers from the troops."[17]

[16] *Ibid.*, p. 417.
[17] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 64.

The evening that they camped for the night, a panic-stricken countryman came with the news that General Wise was moving on them with 4,000 men. He had seen only a few of the enemy's horsemen and believed their statement that an army was at their back. Speaking of this incident Cox said:

> It was our initiation into an experience of rumors that was to continue as long as the war. We were to get them daily and almost hourly; sometimes with a little foundation of fact, but always grossly exaggerated, making chimeras with which a commanding officer had to wage a more incessant warfare than with the substantial enemy in his front.[18]

Although Cox believed that Wise's troops were too raw to make an attack, he sent a reconnoitering party under Major Jonathan D. Hines, who reported that a troop of the enemy's cavalry had come within two miles of their camp looking for information relative to their movements.

On July 13, 1861, the division moved ten miles further up the river where they found navigation very difficult because of low water.[19] Here at Red House, Cox wrote to McClellan that they had arrived about 4 o'clock on the 13th. He reported that the enemy retreated as they advanced. The enemy thought his force larger than it was. His advance was steady but not rapid. He scouted the country ahead a day's march in advance, and as stated before, moved with his advance-guard on each side of the river sending out skirmishers.[20]

About ten miles was made each day until the evening of July 16, 1861, when they encamped at the mouth of Pocataligo, a large creek which entered the Kanawha from the north.[21] At Red House, Cox was joined by half of the First Kentucky Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel David A. Enyart.[22]

At Pocataligo, Cox was overtaken by the Second Kentucky Regiment for which he had been waiting. It had

---

[18] *Ibid.*, pp. 65, 66.
[19] *Ibid.*, p. 66.
[20] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 419.
[21] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 67.
[22] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 420.

stopped at Guyandotte on its way up the river and had marched across the country to join Cox's army. From Guyandotte, a part of the regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George W. Neff had gone to Barboursville and attacked and dispersed an encampment of Confederates, which was organizing there. "A creditable little action in which officers and men conducted themselves well."[23] Joining the Second Kentucky Regiment, Cox, on July 16, lacked only a half of the First Kentucky and three companies of the Eleventh Ohio, which were left to guard stores at Point Pleasant, of having his entire force concentrated at three points upon a line twenty miles long.[24]

Cox received the information that a force of the enemy was in position above the mouth of Scary Creek on the south side of the Kanawha about three miles from where he was then located. His force for two days had had light skirmishes with the advance-guard of Wise's forces on the north bank of the river. Wise's principal camp was at Tyler Mountain about twelve miles above the position of Cox, while he occupied the south side with a detachment. Pocataligo protected Cox's army on the north from attack. Lieutenant Colonel C. B. White of the Twelfth Ohio, who had led a reconnoitering party on the 17th, reported the enemy on the farther side of Scary Creek to be 500 strong. Colonel John W. Lowe wanted to drive off this party and was given such permission.

The Twelfth Ohio and two companies of the Twenty-first were ferried over the river. They first brought the encouraging report of the enemy's retreat, but later brought the story of their own repulse in the effort to cross at the mouth of the creek and their failure to find the ford a little higher up. Their ammunition had run short, some casualties had occurred, and consequently they retreated. The Confederates also retreated, but since they were the first to be informed, they resumed their position and claimed victory.

[23] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 68.
[24] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 420.

Believing that he understood the strength and position of the enemy, Cox decided that the wisest course would be to wait for the wagons which had been promised him, and then with the necessary supplies move independent of steamers. Therefore, he held both sides of the river and made ready to move the main column by a rough country road to Tyler Mountain where Wise's camp was reported to be.

On July 23, 1861, he got wagons and teams enough for his most immediate use and renewed the advance, leaving a regiment to protect the steamboats. The following evening the Federals again approached the river in the rear of the enemy's camp at Tyler Mountain. The enemy was panic-stricken and ran off, leaving their camp in confusion and their supper which they were cooking. An advance-guard was sent to follow up the force whose camp had been surprised, and Cox with his force camped on the mountain side.[25]

On the morning of July 25, 1861, as Cox and his army were leaving at an early hour, they were met by the mayor and two or three prominent citizens of Charleston, who had come to surrender the city to them. General Wise had retreated during the night, but, before he left, he partly cut the cables of the suspension bridge which spanned the Elk River at Charleston. Since this stream entered the Kanawha from the north and below the city, Wise may have thought that it would hinder the progress of the pursuing army. Captain P. P. Lane of the Eleventh Ohio with a company of mechanics was only a short time improvising a good floating bridge.

Part of the command passed through the town and camped beyond it. One day was given to the establishment of regular communication by water with Gallipolis and by wagons with positions farther up Kanawha River.

More accurate information was secured about Wise's army. It was found that his infantry was more than equal

[25] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, pp. 69, 70, 71.

to the column under command of Cox, while his artillery and cavalry were greatly superior.[26] "Our continued advance in the face of such opposition is sufficient evidence," said Cox, "that the Confederate force was not well handled, for as the valley contracted and the hills crowded closer to the river, nearly every mile offered positions in which small numbers could hold at bay an army."[27] Cox thought inasmuch as his army had been successful in reaching Charleston, they should be content with their progress.

Cox blamed himself for errors in managing his part of the campaign at Pocataligo. He said, "I ought not to have assumed as confidently as I did that the enemy was only 500 strong at Scary Creek and that a detachment could dispose of that obstacle whilst the rest of the column prepared to advance on our principal line. Wise's force at that point was in fact double the number supposed." Moreover, Cox understood thoroughly that it was inconvenient to ferry large bodies of troops back and forth across the river. He admitted that he should have taken the bulk of his command to the left bank, and, by thus occupying the enemy's attention at the mouth of Scary Creek, covered the movement of a sufficient force upon his flank by means of the fords farther up that stream. This would have resulted, he thought, in the complete routing of the detachment. He could thus have pushed on to Charleston sooner and waited there for the organization of his wagon train with the "prestige of victory," instead of doing so at "Poca" with the appearance of a check.[28]

Cox knew that McClellan recognized the fact that he was asking him to face the enemy with no odds in his favor. As soon as McClellan heard that Wise was disposed to make a stand, he directed Cox not to risk attacking him in front but to wait the result of his own movement toward the upper Kanawha. General William S. Rosecrans did the same when he assumed command; "but I

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 72.
[27] *Ibid.*, p. 73.
[28] *Ibid.*

knew," said Cox, "the hope had been that I would reach Gauley Bridge, and I was vexed that my movement should have the appearance of failing when I was conscious that we had not fairly measured our strength with my opponent. As soon, therefore, as the needful preparations could be made, I decided on the turning movement, which I have already described and our resolute advance seems to have thrown Wise into a panic from which he did not recover until he got far beyond Gauley Bridge."[29]

At Charleston, Cox learned of the Bull Run disaster and McClellan's call to Washington. Rosecrans, who now took charge of the West Virginia Department, sent Cox orders that to reach Charleston was the most that he could expect of him. He directed him to remain on the defensive, while he took up McClellan's plan of reaching the rear of Wise's army. These dispatches did not reach Cox until he had almost reached Gauley Bridge and was sure of his ability to take that place.

Another reason for Cox's continued advance was that the Twenty-first Ohio had not been re-enlisted for the war. It was only a "three-months" regiment whose time was about to expire and Governor Dennison had telegraphed him to send it back to Ohio. It was left at Charleston as a post garrison until it could be relieved by another, or until Cox's success in reaching Gauley Bridge should enable him to send back a detachment for that post.

On July 26, Cox pushed forward with the rest of his column which, now that the First Kentucky had joined him, consisted of four regiments.[30] Their first night's encampment was about eleven miles above Charleston. Wise made no determined effort to oppose the march after Cox left Charleston and was content with delaying him by his rear guard which obstructed the road by felling trees and by skirmishing with Cox's head column. In spite of this, the Federals advanced at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles

[29] *Ibid.*, pp. 73, 74.
[30] *Ibid.*, p. 74. Cox had ordered this regiment to report to him at "Poca," but its Colonel found obstacles in his way and did not join Cox until he reached Charleston.

a day and reached Gauley Bridge on the morning of July 29. Here they captured about 1,500 stands of arms and a considerable store of munitions which the Confederate general had not been able to carry away or destroy. Cox's orders definitely limited him to the point that he had now reached in his advance, and therefore, he sent only a detachment to follow the enemy and keep up his precipitate retreat. Wise did not stop until he reached White Sulphur Springs where he went into camp.[31]

Cox's term of service as a brigadier of the Ohio forces in the three-months' enrollment had now ended, but within a week he received notice of the Senate's confirmation of his appointment as a United States officer. Therefore, he continued in command.[32]

GAULEY BRIDGE AND VICINITY

The military importance of this region is best described in Cox's own words as follows:

> The position of Gauley Bridge was an important one from a military point of view. It was where the James River and Kanawha turnpike, after following the highlands along the course of New River as it comes from the east, drops into a defile with cliffs on one side and a swift and unfordable torrent upon the other, and then crosses the Gauley River, which is a stream of very similar character. The two rivers, meeting at a right angle, there unite to form the Great Kanawha, which plunges over a ledge of rocks a mile below and winds its way among the hills, some thirty miles, before it becomes a navigable stream even for the lightest class of steamboats.[33]

A road ran from Gauley Bridge up the Gauley River to Cross Lanes and Carnifex Ferry, a distance of more than twenty miles, and continued north to Summersville, Sutton, and Weston. This road made almost the only line of communication between the posts occupied by the Federal troops at that time in northwest Virginia and the head of the Kanawha Valley. The country to the south-

[31] *Ibid.*, pp. 78, 79.
[32] *Ibid.*, p. 79.
[33] *Ibid.*, p. 80.

west was wild and broken, with few and small settlements and scarcely no roads.

There were two or three possible crossings of the Gauley River, and Cox explains the military importance of this river in the following words:

> The crossing of the Gauley was therefore the gate through which all important movements from eastern into southwestern Virginia must necessarily come, and it formed an important link in any chain of posts designed to cover the Ohio Valley from invasion. It was also the most advanced single post which could protect the Kanawha Valley.[34]

Another strong position was on Flat Top Mountain to the southeast where the principal road on the left bank of New River crossed a high and broad ridge.[35] Even if a post were maintained there, Gauley Bridge would still have to be held, or another post established twenty miles farther up on the right bank of New River. All these streams flowed in rocky beds seamed and fissured so deeply that they had no practicable fords. At least Cox reported that he was unable to find one as far as his reconnaissances went.

According to General Cox, Gauley Bridge should have been held with a good brigade which could have had outposts several miles forward in three directions, and assisted by a small body of horse to scour the country fifty miles or more to the front. He said further that the garrison could have protected all the country which they ever occupied permanently.

A similar post at Huttonsville with detachments at Cheat Mountain pass and Elkwater north of Huntersville, would have covered the only practicable routes through the mountains south of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. These would have been intrenched camps which were defensive, but there would have been detachments constantly patrolling the front, going as far as possible without wagons. All that was ever really

[34] *Ibid.*, p. 81.
[35] This position was in the northern part of Mercer County near the Raleigh-Mercer boundary line.

accomplished of any value in that region would have thus been done with the least expense, and resources that were for three years wasted in that mountainous region might have been applied to legitimate lines of great operations from the Valley of the Potomac southward.[36]

"Nothing could be more romantically beautiful than the situation of the post at Gauley Bridge."[37] The hamlet, before the arrival of Cox and his troops, consisted of a few dwellings, a country store, a tavern, and a church, irregularly scattered along the base of the mountain and facing the road which turned from the Gauley Valley into that of the Kanawha. The slope of the hillside behind the houses was cultivated, and a hedgerow separated the lower fields from the upper pasturage. Above this gentler slope the wooded steeps rose precipitately; sandstone rock jutted out into crags and walls. In the angle between the Gauley and New Rivers rose Gauley Mount, the base a perpendicular wall of rocks of varying height, with high wooded slopes above. There was just room for the road between the wall of rocks and the water on the New River side. After going some distance up the Valley, the highway gradually ascended the hillside and reached rolling uplands at a distance of two miles.[38]

Across New River the masses of Cotton Mountain rose rough and almost inaccessible from the water's edge. "At the base of Cotton Mountain the Kanawha equals the united width of the two tributaries, and flows foaming over broken rocks with treacherous channels between, till it dashes over the horse shoe ledge below, known far and wide as the Kanawha Falls."[39] On the right bank near the falls a saw mill had been built, while on the left a mill for grinding grain had been built.

Cox's encampment included the saw mill below the falls, and here the First Kentucky Regiment was placed to

[36] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, pp. 82, 83. Since the account of the above observations was found in Cox's *Military Reminiscences* which he completed in 1900, rather than in the *Official Records*, they may have been made after the war.
[37] *Ibid.*, p. 83.
[38] *Ibid.*
[39] *Ibid.*, p. 84.

guard the road that came from Fayette Court House by way of Big Falls Creek. Two regiments were placed at the bridge upon the hillside above the hedgerow. Smaller outposts were placed a short distance up the Gauley Valley. Cox's headquarter tents were pitched in the dooryard of a dwelling house facing Gauley River, while he occupied an unfurnished room in the house for office purposes. This force spent a week exploring the country in all directions and studying its topography. "A ferry guided by a cable stretching along the piers of the burnt bridge communicated with the outposts up New River, and a smaller ferry below Kanawha Falls connected with the Fayette road.[40]

The discipline and instruction in outpost duty were systematic and enforced, and the regiments readily became expert mountaineers and scouts.[41] Nearly all the population below Gauley Bridge was loyal, but above this place the people were mostly secessionists. A small minority of the wealthier slaveholders had been the nucleus of all aggressive secession movements. In the scouting expeditions, Cox maintained that they found little farms in secluded places among the mountains, where grown men declared that they had never before seen the American flag, and whole families were found who had never been farther from home than a church or country store a few miles away. However, these mountain people furnished several regiments of Federal troops for West Virginia. Two of the regiments were organized in the rear of Cox's lines, and became part of the garrison of the district in the following season.[42]

Information as to conditions in and about Gauley Bridge is found in a letter from General Cox to Rosecrans dated August 7, 1861, which said:

> "Since arriving here I have had reconnoitering parties under intelligent officers at Fayette Court House, Sewell

[40] *Ibid.*, pp. 84, 85.

[41] Cox seems to have conflicting statements concerning the status of the people throughout the Kanawha Valley. The above reference is found in his *Military Reminiscences* which he wrote between 1897-1900, while the subsequent references to the same subject are found in the *Official Records*.

[42] *Ibid.*, p. 85.

> Mountain, Summersville and intermediate points. The retreat of Wise has every characteristic of a final movement out of the Valley. This is indicated by his burning of bridges, destruction of arms, and other property. The air of professed secessionists confirmed the opinion. People who moved their families asked to return. Great numbers of Wise's troops raised in the Valley deserted him."[43]

Cox added that if there were a reconquest of western Virginia attempted, it would be by some other line of operation than the present one unless Wise was wholly superseded by others. He went on to say that he did not think that Summersville would be in the line of the new offensive, because of bad roads and the fact that the place had no peculiar advantage when reached. A more direct and easy road could be found upon Beverly and, if southwestern Virginia were to be invaded, this route would be vastly easier. From Summersville in any direction the roads were bad, and opportunities for stopping and seriously injuring a force moving upon this place would be great.

He was of the opinion that, if strong bodies of Federal troops were stationed at Gauley Bridge and Sutton, the enemy would not risk the offensive via Summersville. For ease of reaching Lewisburg they were still better off than they would be at Summersville. A bridge of flatboats would give them safe passage of Gauley at all times.

Cox kept a regiment at Charleston. At that date, August 7, it was under command of Captain John W. Lowe with two companies of the Twelfth Ohio, two Virginia companies from Mason City, and the Twenty-sixth Ohio. Cox also thought that there should be two companies stationed at Poca, or Red House, and one or two at Thirteen Mile Creek, and two or three at Point Pleasant for guaranteeing the passage of messengers and boats and quieting of the Valley.[44]

Cox reported to Major H. W. Benham, August 12, 1861, that, "Rumors and reports of a stronger character than any we have yet had, speak of Lee being with Wise at Lewisburg, or this side of that place, with a large force of

---

[43] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 440.
[44] *Ibid.*, pp. 440-441.

about 12,000 men, and moving this way. It is hard to say how much foundation it has and I have sent reconnoitering parties to discover. I mention it to you as I thought that it might vary your opinion as to the propriety of our having more engineering help here now."[45] However, on the above date Lee was at Valley Mountain directing a campaign by which he hoped to drive the Federals from northwestern Virginia."[46] Rumor also put the joint forces of Floyd and Wise at about 12,000. They seemed to be determined to intrench themselves at Meadow Bluff, "on the James River and Kanawha Turnpike, about fifteen miles west of Lewisburg."[47]

August 15, word was received from Summersville that the meditated attack of the enemy had induced the whole force to move to Cross Lanes near the mouth of Meadow Creek, nine miles on the Gauley side of Summersville. Cox, therefore, ordered the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Ohio to return to Summersville at once. If they were attacked from the direction of Lewisburg by a large force, they were to retire slowly on Sutton. If they were attacked from the north, they were to retire slowly in the direction of Gauley Bridge. In either case they were to obstruct the advance of an enemy as much as possible.[48]

August 17, 1861, Cox reported to Rosecrans that Tyler had sent him word that he had reliable information to the effect that Lee was about to move on Sutton with part of his force, and that another part had been sent to reinforce Floyd who was to attack Cox. He said the Confederates were making a road from Slavens Hacking on Cheat Mountain through and down the Elk, and Lee was to move on Charleston and take him in the rear. In short, the purpose seemed to be to make an attack against Cox before Rosecrans could help him.[49]

The account of the actual Confederate force operating in

---

[45] *Ibid.*, p. 445.
[46] Douglas Southall Freeman, *R. E. Lee*, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934, p. 556.
[47] Charles H. Ambler, *West Virginia, The Mountain State*, New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1940, p. 355.
[48] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 449.
[49] *Ibid.*, p. 452.

the Kanawha Valley at that time is given in the *Official Records* as follows:

> On the 14th of August Wise reported to General Lee that he had 2,000 men ready to move, and could have 2,500 ready in five days; that 550 of his cavalry were with Floyd, besides a detachment of 50 artillerists. This makes his total force 3,000. At that time he gives Floyd's force at 1,200 with two strong regiments coming up, besides 2,000 under General Chapman. The aggregate force operating on the Kanawha line, he gives as 7,800.[50]

In order to resist the reported advance, Cox kept two regiments at Gauley Bridge, an advance-guard of eight companies skirmishing toward Sewell Mountain, a regiment distributed on the Kanawha to cover steamboat communications, and some companies of West Virginia recruits organizing at the mouth of the Kanawha. These were able to baffle the enemy and make him believe that the Federal numbers were more than double their actual force. The Eleventh Ohio under Colonel Joseph W. Frizzell had the task of covering and reconnoitering the immediate front. Part of the Twelfth under Major J. D. Hines did similar work on the road to Summersville, where Rosecrans had an advanced post consisting of the Seventh Ohio (Colonel Erastus B. Tyler), the Thirteenth (Colonel William Sooy Smith), and the Twenty-third (Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Matthews).[51]

On August 13, 1861, by order of Rosecrans, the Seventh Ohio marched to Cross Lanes, the intersection of the Summersville-Gauley Bridge road with one road from Carnifex Ferry on the Gauley at the mouth of Meadow River. A road called the Sunday road is in the Meadow River Valley, and joins the Lewisburg Turnpike about fifteen miles in front of Gauley Bridge. "To give warning against any movement of the enemy to turn the position of Cox by this route or to intervene between him and Rosecrans' posts at Summersville and beyond, was Tyler's task."[52] He was ordered to picket the crossings of the

---

[50] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 91, footnote.
[51] *Ibid.*, p. 92.
[52] *Ibid.*, p. 93.

river near his position and to join Cox's command, if he were driven away. Cox was also authorized to call for Tyler in a case of emergency.

August 15, Tyler was joined at Cross Lanes by the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Ohio, because of the rumors that the enemy was advancing upon Summersville in force from Lewisburg. As much as Cox should like to have had such an addition to his forces, he knew that Rosecrans had stationed them as his own outpost covering the Sutton and Weston road. He thus ordered Tyler to maintain his own position and urged the others to return at once to Summersville. They expected the enemy by the Wilderness road, which crossed the Gauley at Hughes' Ferry, six miles above Carnifex. If they were attacked from that direction, they should retire northward toward Rosecrans, if possible.[53] Already Floyd and Wise were in motion and General Lee was at Valley Mountain near Huntersville directing their movements. They passed Sewell Mountain on the 17th, but made slow progress in face of opposition of the Eleventh Ohio which kept up a constant skirmish with them. On the 19th, Floyd's advance-guard passed the Sunday road on the turnpike and on the 20th, made such a determined push at Cox's advance-guard that he believed it a serious effort on the part of the whole Confederate column. Cox strengthened his own advance-guard by part of the Twelfth Ohio and placed them at Pig Creek, a mile beyond the Tompkins farm. Floyd camped at Dogwood Gap for the night; the next day he continued his march to the mouth of Meadow River near Carnifex Ferry. After finding resistance, Wise also retired for the night.

When Cox learned of the presence and force of the enemy, he called Tyler from Cross Lanes to Twenty-mile Creek, about six miles from Gauley Bridge, to guard the road passing to Cox's rear, and to meet any attempt to turn his flank if the attack should be made by the whole force of the enemy.

[53] *Ibid.*

As soon as the attack was repulsed, Tyler was ordered to return to Cross Lanes and resume his watch of the road and river crossings there. He was delayed by the issue of shoes and clothing to his men, and when he returned to his former position on August 24, he found that Floyd had crossed the Gauley at Carnifex Ferry. Tyler, without waiting to reconnoiter, retreated to Peters Creek. Floyd had succeeded in raising two small flatboats which Tyler had sunk but had not entirely destroyed. With these for a ferry, he had crossed and intrenched, where he was afterward attacked by Rosecrans.

In the hope that only a small force had made the crossing, Cox ordered Tyler to "make a dash at them, taking care to keep your force well in hand so as to keep your retreat safe." He added that it was important to give them such a check as to stop their crossing. In the meantime, he ordered his advance-guard up James River and Kanawha Turnpike to demonstrate in front and upon the Sunday road to disquiet any force which had gone towards Tyler.[54] Tyler reported Floyd's force to be 4,000.[55] Cox also sent half a regiment to Peters Creek, six miles from Cross Lanes, to hold the pass there and secure his retreat in case of need.[56]

Rosecrans sent the following message to Cox on August 27, 1861: "Yours of the 26th received. This indicates that Floyd's force came down Saturday and Sunday Creek roads. If so it would seem that he had chosen that for a principal route. Hold Hawk's Nest firmly and draw him down the Summersville road. Catch him and crush him."[57]

On August 27, 1861, Cox replied to Rosecrans:

> I cannot say by what road Floyd's force went. Floyd and Wise are said to have four regiments and three cannon each. Wise is somewhere up New River near the junction of Wilderness road with Lewisburg turnpike. The advance-guard on the different roads to Summersville, Lewisburg, and Fayette go without tents.[58]

[54] *Ibid.*, p. 95.
[55] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 457.
[56] Cox, *Reminiscences*, p. 95.
[57] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 459.
[58] *Ibid.*

Tyler was new to responsibility and seemed paralyzed into complete inefficiency. He took nearly the whole of August 25 to move slowly to Cross Lanes, though he met no opposition. He did nothing that evening or night, and the disposal of his troops was so improper and outpost duty so completely neglected[59] that on the morning of the 26th, while his regiment was at breakfast, it was attacked by Floyd on both flanks and in front nearly simultaneously[60] and routed before it could be formed for action.[61]

The regiment did not get in good shape for defense at any time and was soon broken up and scattered.[62] Fifteen were killed and fifty wounded.[63] The wounded with about thirty others fell into the enemy's hands. Tyler and his Lieutenant Colonel, William R. Creighton, came to Gauley Bridge with a few stragglers. Others followed until about 200 were present. Wagons got in safely.[64] Floyd refused to allow the chaplain and the colonel of the Seventh Regiment to see the wounded. He assured them that they were sent over Gauley and would be well cared for.[65] Major John S. Casement collected 400 confused and scattered soldiers from the hills and led them safely into Charleston. He went by mountain paths over the ridges to Elk River and followed this stream to Charleston without being pursued.[66]

The following day Floyd wrote to Lee of the engagement at Cross Lanes:

> I determined to attack them, which I did yesterday about sunrise. They were posted about three miles from my camp in a commanding position, but our men made the attack with spirit and soon carried it. The enemy were completely routed . . . The enemy's killed and wounded number upward of 30 men. Amongst the killed is a captain. The prisoners number over 60 . . . We captured some of their wagons and hospital supplies. The result of this fight will enable me to hold this quarter of the country, I think certainly, and cut

[59] Cox, *Reminiscences*, I, p. 95.
[60] *Ibid; Official Records*, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 459.
[61] Cox, *Reminiscences*, I, p. 95.
[62] *Official Records*, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 460.
[63] *Ibid.*, p. 461.
[64] Cox, *Reminiscences*, I, p. 95.
[65] *Official Records*, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 461.
[66] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 96.

> off effectually all communication between General Cox and the forces toward the north.[67]

On August 29, 1861, Cox wrote to Rosecrans:

> There are reports that Wise's force has gone south of the river and is strong enough to take Loop, Paint and other creek roads, with designs on our trains so often rumored. There are reports of an intent to bring artillery over Cotton Hill.[68]

After the affair at Cross Lanes Cox thought that the Confederates would follow the route Casement had taken to Charleston and therefore Floyd's inactivity puzzled him. Floyd did nothing more than make an intrenched camp at Carnifex Ferry with outposts at Peters Mountain and toward Summersville. Cox found the answer through the aid of the Confederate Archives. Floyd called on Wise to reinforce him, but he demurred; he insisted that the duty assigned him of attacking the position of Cox in front would take all the men he had. Both appealed to Lee who decided that Floyd was the senior and entitled to command the joint forces. The letters of Wise showed that he had a capacity for keeping a command in hot water. "If he," said Cox, "had been half as troublesome to me as he was to Floyd, I should indeed have had a hot time of it."[69] He did Cox a great service by preventing anything approaching cooperation between the two Confederate columns.

August 19, Rosecrans withdrew the Twelfth Ohio from Cox's command, except two companies under Major J. D. Hines, and the need of detachments to protect the river below him was consequently such that, from that time until the middle of September, his garrison at Gauley Bridge, including advance-guards and outposts, was never more than 1,800 men. His artilleries had been ordered back to Ohio to be reorganized for the three years service.[70]

On August 25, 1861, Cox's advance-guard under Lieutenant Colonel Frizzell had a sharp skirmish with a com-

[67] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 462.
[68] *Ibid.*, pt. 1, p. 464.
[69] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 97.
[70] *Ibid.*, p. 98; *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 462.

pany of Floyd's cavalry commanded by Colonel Albert G. Jenkins near Hawk's Nest.[71] The main body of the Federal troops lined a defile near the Hawk's Nest. The skirmishers retreated before the enemy and led them into the trap. Federal troops began firing before the enemy was quite surrounded, and, putting their horses upon the run, they dashed back, running the gauntlet of the fire. Wise reported that he met men with their subordinate officers flying at four miles' distance from the place of the action and so panic-stricken that they could not be rallied or led back.[72] "Hats, clothing, arms and saddles were left scattered along the road in as complete a breakneck race for life as was ever seen."[73] The casualties were reported by the enemy to be ten or fifteen, but this skirmish so demoralized the hostile cavalry that they never again showed any enterprise in harassing Federal outposts, while the Federals gained in confidence.[74] There are conflicting reports concerning this skirmish. According to Wise's account the Federals were defeated.[75]

Wise and a force of 2,500 under A. A. Chapman and Alfred Beckley at Fayette Court House made a combined attack on September 3.[76] Wise pushed sharply upon the turnpike, while Chapman with part of Wise's cavalry drove back the Federal's small outpost on the Fayette road. Wise was met at Pig Creek. He indulged in considerable and noisy cannonading, but the advance-guard repelled the attack with less than a half dozen casualties on the Federal side, none of which was fatal.[77] Wise again retreated beyond Hawk's Nest with three pieces of cannon and a force of probably 2,500.[78] Major Hines was sent to reconnoiter Floyd up the Gauley, who believed that Cox's whole force was moving to attack him, and attempted nothing

---

[71] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 457.
[72] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 98.
[73] *Ibid.*
[74] *Ibid.*
[75] Milton W. Humphreys, *Military Operations in 1861-1863 in Fayette County, West Virginia.* Fayetteville, West Virginia: Privately issued by Charles A. Goddard, p. 4
[76] *Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 465.
[77] *Ibid.*, p. 468.
[78] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 474.

aggressive.[79] Skirmishing with the enemy on all sides continued until September 10, when General Rosecrans with his column reached Cross Lanes and participated in the battle of Carnifex Ferry.

BATTLE OF CARNIFEX FERRY

In September, 1861, Rosecrans was regularly assigned to take the place of General McClellan as ranking officer in West Virginia. Cox's fortifications at Gauley Bridge were a part of the system of defensive works that Rosecrans had ordered. "By the middle of August Rosecrans had established a chain of posts, with a regiment or two at each, on a line upon which he afterwards marched, from Weston by way of Bulltown, Sutton, Summersville to Gauley Bridge."[80]

When Rosecrans heard of Floyd's attack upon Tyler at Cross Lanes, he marched southward from Clarksburg with three brigades. He had left the Upper Potomac line in command of General Benjamin F. Kelley, and the Cheat Mountain region in command of General Joseph J. Reynolds. He reached Cross Lanes about two o'clock in the afternoon of September 10. Floyd, who was strongly intrenched about two miles away, on the cliffs of Gauley, above Carnifex Ferry, held his ground. In the skirmish which followed the Federals had several casualties and failed to reach the Confederate breastworks. As darkness was coming on, Rosecrans ordered withdrawal of troops from fire and waited until the next morning to renew the attack.[81] Since Floyd had himself been slightly wounded and his officers and men were discouraged, he retreated across the Gauley.

Cox was authorized to advance about six miles toward the enemy to Alderson's or Spy Rock beyond which Big Sewell Mountain is fourteen miles farther to the southeast.

[79] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 100.
[80] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 105.
[81] *Ibid.*, p. 107.

R. L. McCook's brigade joined Cox on the 16th. They marched to Alderson's where they made a camp afterward known as Camp Lookout. Cox sent Major Hines with five companies as an advance-guard with which he scouted the country as far as Big Sewell Mountain and was able to give definite information that Floyd had retreated as far as Meadow Bluff. Wise halted at Big Sewell Mountain and persisted in keeping his command separate from Floyd who ordered him to join the rest of the column at Meadow Bluff.

On September 20, Cox's advance-guard occupied the crest of Big Sewell Mountain, while Wise withdrew to a parallel ridge a mile beyond and insisted that Floyd should join him there instead of concentrating the Confederate force at Meadow Bluff. General Lee reached the latter place on the 21st. He did not find Wise amenable to suggestions. He at first agreed with Floyd that it was better to wait for Rosecrans to advance to Meadow Bluff, thus throwing upon the Federals the burden of transportation over an extended line, while also guarding against a possible turning movement by the Wilderness road. But since Wise insisted that his position was the only one in which to fight, Lee ordered Floyd to join Wise. The matter was finally settled when Wise was ordered to Richmond.[82]

Cox was authorized by Rosecrans to advance twelve miles to the Confederate camp on Big Sewell, provided that he remain on the defensive when there and avoid bringing on an engagement until Rosecrans could bring up the rest of the column.

Cox marched to Big Sewell Mountain with his own and McCook's brigades on September 23, but when he reached the Confederate camp where Hines with the advance-guard waited for him, they both saw they must go farther. The position was a strong one for resisting an approach from the direction of the Federal force. The true crest of

[82] *Ibid.*, pp. 113, 114.

the mountain was two miles farther and there alone could they successfully bar the way against the Confederate force coming from the East. Cox marched forward and occupied the crest by force. He was determined to hold his ground.

On the 24th, he had a skirmish with Wise's Legion in front and forced it to retire to a ridge out of range of his artillery. He dismounted one of the enemy's howitzers and made him yield the ground which would interfere with Cox's holding of this position and the spurs of the mountain connected directly with it.[83] Wise learned that Rosecrans was not with Cox's column. Lee, having satisfied himself that no movements of Federal troops were being made by the Wilderness road; and also supposing that the advance was made by Cox alone, concluded to order Floyd to Wise's camp. But Wise was at this time ordered to Richmond, and Lee found it advisable to unite his forces and take command in person.

About two weeks before this time, on September 12, General Lee had made an effort on the Staunton line to test the strength of the posts under Reynolds at Cheat Mountain and Elkwater. Lively combats took place, but Reynolds held firm. Rosecrans was not diverted from his plans and pushed forward to join Cox on the Lewisburg line. Lee thus ordered Loring to report to him with most of his command. Reynolds in return, made a forced reconnaissance upon the Confederate position at Greenbrier River on October 2, but found it too strong to be carried.[84]

"The reinforcement by Loring gave Lee a very positive advantage in numbers, but the storms and foundering roads paralyzed both armies which lay opposite each other upon the crests of Big Sewell separated by a deep gorge."[85] Incessant rains, which on October 5, 1861, raised the Kanawha River at Charleston to an unprecedented height, probably prevented these armies from meeting in the

[83] *Ibid.*, p. 117.
[84] *Ibid.*, p. 120.
[85] *Ibid.*, p. 121

region of Hawk's Nest in one of the decisive battles of the war. Rosecrans took advantage of these weather conditions to avoid battle.[86] Confederate writers have said that Lee was making a movement to turn Rosecrans' left flank when the latter marched back from Sewell Mountain. Cox did not think so. He felt that the physical condition of the country was a veto upon aggressive action.[87]

Lee gladly moved back to Meadow Bluff to be nearer his supplies. Rosecrans encamped his troops between Hawk's Nest and the Tompkins farm within a few miles of Gauley Bridge.[88] Part of Cox's brigade garrisoned the post at the Bridge, but by order of Rosecrans his own tent was pitched near that of his Chief at the Tompkins farm. Both parties now remained in observation until near the end of October.

In compliance with Lee's plan of driving the Federals out of the Kanawha Valley, Floyd was in the meantime making operations on the south side of the New River. Lee had intended to send Loring down the James River and Kanawha Turnpike; but an appeal for reinforcements made by the commanders in the Cheat Mountain region and the Shenandoah Valley was so urgent that he sent Loring there.[89] Floyd did not like the plan but did not abandon his purpose and marched on to Fayette Court House.

Believing that Loring would march to Gauley Bridge, Rosecrans distributed his brigade in echelon along the James River and Kanawha Turnpike in the direction of New River as follows: Schenck's ten miles from Gauley Bridge, McCook's eight miles from Gauley Bridge, where the road from Fayette Court House by way of Miller's Ferry came in across New River, and Benham's six miles from Gauley Bridge. One regiment at the Tompkins farm, under Cox, guarded headquarters, and the rest were at Gauley Bridge and lower posts where they could pro-

[86] Ambler, *West Virginia, The Mountain State*, pp. 357, 358.
[87] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 121.
[88] *Ibid.*, p. 125.
[89] Humphreys, *Military Operations*, p. 7.

tect the navigation of the Kanawha. McCook, who had marched to Fayette Court House under Rosecrans' direction about October 25, returned with the report that only guerrilla parties were in that vicinity. About October 25, Floyd advanced in front of Fayette Court House at the forks of the roads to Miller's Ferry and to Gauley Bridge.[90]

ENEMY'S POSITION ON COTTON MOUNTAIN

The Rosecrans and Cox headquarters were still located on the Tompkins farm. On November 1, 1861, just after breakfast was over and Cox had begun his usual clerical work, a cannon shot was heard down the gorge in the direction of Gauley Bridge. He thought that it was one of their own guns fired at a target but soon learned otherwise. Rosecrans became highly excited and summoned Cox telling him the enemy had a battery on Cotton Mountain opposite their post and was shelling it. The post at the Bridge and Rosecrans' headquarters were connected by telegraph, and the operator below reported the fact of the cannonade. He said that his office was so directly under fire that he would have to move. He immediately left before orders could be given him or sent to the post.

Rosecrans had been expecting to be attacked by Lee in front, and knew that McCook was exchanging shots across the river with a group at Miller's Ferry, but he had not expected this attack two miles or more in the rear where the depot of supplies was directly in the path of fire and the road obstructed.[91] He now realized that he had made an error in not occupying Cotton Mountain himself. Cox obtained permission to go to Gauley Bridge and assume command there.

Schenck, who was farthest up New River, was directed to push out scouting parties to learn if there was any advance of the enemy from Sewell Mountain. Benham, who was nearest, was ordered to send down part of his brigade

[90] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 126.
[91] *Ibid.*, pp. 129, 130.

to counteract the efforts of the enemy to stop communication with Gauley Bridge. The battery of mountain howitzers under Captain O. A. Mack of the regular army was also directed to report at headquarters with intention of placing it high on Gauley Cliffs where it could drop shells among the enemy's skirmishers on the opposite bank of the river. The detachment from Benham's brigade reported in an hour or two.[92]

Preparations were made for moving the ammunition to Scrabble Creek. The telegraph station was also moved there. Supplies for troops were ferried over at night.[93] There was a little delay in the movement of supplies on the wagon trains because of a little rise in the road on the higher side of Scrabble Creek causing a team to balk. But under direction of Colonel E. P. Fitch, a fresh team was put in place of the balky mules and order was brought out of chaos. Two shots were fired on them before they turned the hill but no harm was done.[94]

During the evening of November 1, General Benham's brigade came to the post at Gauley Bridge to strengthen the garrison and encamped on the Kanawha side near the falls where the widening of the Valley put them out of range of the enemy's fire. The Montgomery Ferry was at the mouth of Big Falls Creek, up which ran the road to Fayette Court House. Some of the enemy had pushed back the Federal outposts on this road and had fired upon the lower camp with cannon; but, since their position was not a favorable one, they did not stay long. The Federals were able to keep pickets on the north side with flatboats and hawser to bring them back.

Floyd was now known to be in command on Cotton Mountain, and, as Rosecrans had heard of Lee's leaving the region with most of the force, he thought it possible to entrap Floyd. Benham was accordingly sent down the Kanawha with his brigade five miles and ordered to cross

---

[92] *Ibid.*, p. 132.
[93] *Ibid*, p. 134.
[94] *Ibid.*, pp. 135, 136.

to the other side at the mouth of Loop Creek. Schenck was ordered to prepare wagon bodies as temporary boats, make such flatboats as he could and get ready to cross the New River at Townsend's Ferry about fifteen miles above Gauley Bridge. McCook was to watch Miller's Ferry and prepare himself to dash on the short road to Fayette Court House. Cox was ordered to hold the post at Gauley Bridge, forward supplies at night, keep down the enemy's fire as far as possible and watch for an opportunity to cooperate with Benham by way of Montgomery's Ferry. Benham's brigade had been increased by 1,500 picked men from the posts between Kanawha Falls and Charleston. He was expected to march up Loop Creek and cut off Floyd's retreat by way of Fayette Court House, while Schenck was to cooperate from Townsend's Ferry.[95] Benham crossed the Kanawha on the night of November 6, 1861. Since a sudden rise in New River prevented the ordering of the concerted movement, conditions remained the same until November 10.

During the first week in November, Floyd's battery on Cotton Mountain fired often. The supply wagons were assembled during the day at the lower camp and pushed to Gauley Mountain and Tompkins' farm during the night. The ferryboat was made safe by being kept behind the projection of Gauley Mountain.[96]

The Federals planted sharpshooters in protected spots along the narrower part of New River near the post at Gauley Bridge and forced the enemy to abandon the south margin of the river, except with scattered sentinels. The only advantage Floyd had gained was to make the Federals move their supply trains at night. Floyd seemed to be waiting for the enemy to make the advance.[97]

Cox had Captain P. P. Lane build two flatboats smaller than the large ferries and rig them with sweeps or large oars for use in taking detachments across the New River to

[95] *Ibid.*, pp. 136, 137.
[96] *Ibid.*, p. 138.
[97] *Ibid.*, p. 139.

the base of Cotton Mountain. Five hundred men could be transported in an hour with these.[98] From the 5th to the 10th, Rosecrans waited for the waters to subside, all the time, cautioning Benham, Schenck, McCook, and Cox to be ready for the movement.

From Cox's picket post at Montgomery's Ferry he sent scouts up the Fayette road, and made ready to get command of the crest of Cotton Mountain overlooking his camp.[99] On the 10th, he made a combined movement from both his upper and lower camps. Colonel C. A. DeVilliers was ordered to take all the Eleventh Ohio fit for duty (which was about 200), and after reconnoitering the mountains skirting New River on the north side, to occupy and hold the crest, if possible, so as to prevent any further efforts of the enemy to destroy the ferry. Lieutenant Colonel Enyart of the First Kentucky in cooperation with DeVilliers was to cross below the Falls with about 200 men and occupy the mills, the spurs of the mountains near there, reconnoiter the Fayette road and, if possible, hold the position occupied by the enemy's guns opposite Gauley Bridge.[100]

DeVilliers took over at first a party of forty. One half of these was sent up the New River to a ravine making an easy ascent toward the crest; the others skirmished up the face of the rocks where they landed. The Colonel was joined in the ravine by the remainder of the Eleventh. They marched to a clearing high on the hill, known as Blake's farm where the advance party had found the enemy. At once the battery was withdrawn. The men of the Eleventh led by Major Augustus H. Coleman drove back the enemy and secured the crest above the recent position of the battery.[101]

Cox directed them to hold the crest until Enyart was heard from. Enyart found the enemy stubborn, and skirmished up the south side of the mountain until he met

[98] *Ibid.*, pp. 139, 140.
[99] *Ibid.*, p. 140.
[100] *Official Records*, I, Vol. V, p. 272; Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 140.
[101] *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 272; and Vol. I, p. 141.

DeVilliers. The Federals were able to hold their position against the increased number of the enemy who thought DeVilliers' force larger than it was. Enyart's reconnoitering party that had been sent to Fayette, advanced a mile on that road, but found no enemy. Cox sent the Second Kentucky Regiment over during the night and joined them himself on the crest at daybreak.

On the 11th, a second party from the First Kentucky Regiment of 150 men under Major B. G. Leiper followed the enemy up Fayette road. The enemy made no serious resistance but fell back skirmishing until the Federals moved upon ground where detachments of Floyd's men were encamped. Floyd's baggage train could be seen in the distance, moving off on the Fayette Turnpike. Cox halted the command on the wooded heights commanding the open ground below. Major Leiper went up on the right to a place where the Fayette road passes over a long spur of the mountain known as Cotton Hill, where he was halted.

Benham had been informed of Cox's advance but waited a day, as he said, to study topography. Schenck did not move across Townsend's Ferry, because Rosecrans was waiting for Floyd to be forced to attack Benham which would draw Floyd's force away from the region of Schenck, giving him room to operate after he did cross. Benham did not advance, so Rosecrans ordered him to move rapidly on the road to Major Leiper, to pick up the latter's detachment and go as far toward Fayette Court House as possible. Cox was ordered to remain where he was. Benham did not reach Leiper's position until three o'clock, November 12.[102]

There was a little skirmish with the enemy at Laurel Creek about one mile southeast of Gauley Bridge but nothing more was done until the 13th. Floyd's report showed that he retired beyond Fayette Court House on the 12th; he thought that Benham's column was a new reinforcement of 5,000 men from Ohio.[103] Rosecrans ordered

[102] *Official Records*, I, Vol. V, p. 273.
[103] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 143.

Schenck to march to Gauley Bridge on the 13th, join Benham and assume command of the moving column. He did so, but, since Floyd was retreating upon Raleigh Court House, he had a slight skirmish with his rear guard. Fayette Court House was occupied and the campaign ended.

According to official documents it would seem that Floyd did not know of Benham's presence at the mouth of Loop Creek until the 12th, when he began his retreat, and that any time during the preceding week a single rapid march would have placed Benham's brigade without resistance upon the line of the enemy's communication.[104] It is improbable that Schenck's planned movement across New River at Townsend's Ferry could have been made successfully, since his boats were few and small and the ferrying would have been slow and tedious. Floyd would have learned of it soon after it began and would have hastened his retreat instead of waiting to be surrounded. A better plan might have been to have Schenck join Benham at Loop Creek and make a forced march to the Fayette and Raleigh road, anticipating this as Floyd's line of retreat.[105] Rosecrans was chained to Gauley Bridge because of physical features of the country rather than by the army of Floyd.[106]

Floyd continued his retreat to Newbern and Dublin Depot, where the Virginia and East Tennessee Railway crosses the upper waters of New River. The comment of the authorities at Richmond was, "That Floyd had shown the Federals the great importance of Cotton Hill, and then had turned it over to them to fortify."[107]

CONDITIONS DURING THE WINTER OF 1861-'62

On November 19, 1861, General Rosecrans made known to General McClellan his purpose to hold Gauley Bridge,

[104] *Ibid.*, pp. 143, 144.
[105] *Ibid.*, p. 144.
[106] *Ibid.*, p. 145.
[107] Humphreys, *Military Operations*, p. 10.

Cheat Mountain and Romney as the frontier of his department, and to devote the winter to disciplining his troops and sifting out incompetent officials. About the first of December he fixed his headquarters at Wheeling[108] and on December 20, made the following assignment under General Orders No. 20: "Both banks of the Gauley and Kanawha Rivers and all that portion of this department lying south of them will, until further orders, constitute a district of the Kanawha, and will be commanded by Brigadier General J. D. Cox."[109] Cox accepted as follows:

> Headquarters Depart. of the Kanawha
> Charleston, December 27, 1861
>
> General Orders No. 1.
>
> 1. Brigadier-General J. D. Cox hereby assumes command of the District of the Kanawha embracing both banks of the Gauley and Kanawha Rivers and all that portion of the Department of Western Virginia lying south of them in accordance with General Orders No. 20 of the Department.
>
> By orders of Brigadier-General Cox,
> Commanding:
> G. M. Bascom, Assistant Adjutant-General."[110]

A little later Cox received orders from Washington to take his three oldest regiments and report to General Buell in Kentucky. Rosecrans interceded however, and Cox remained where he was.

During the winter Cox prepared his troops for the next campaign. He helped conduct regimental schools and discipline negligent officials. During this time the troops under Rosecrans were disposed as follows: General Schenck left on account of sickness and his brigade was stationed at Fayette Court House under General E. P. Scammon; one regiment was at Tompkins' farm, two miles from Gauley Bridge up New River; one at Gauley Bridge; two between there and Charleston; and three regiments of what had been Cox's brigade were at Charleston. Three partly organized West Virginia regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were placed at recruiting stations in the

[108] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 146.
[109] *Official Records*, I, Vol. V, p. 691.
[110] *Ibid.*, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 515.

rear; and one Ohio regiment was stationed at Cross Lanes. The Cheat Mountain District remained under command of General Robert H. Milroy with posts at Beverly and Huttonsville. General Kelley also remained in command of the railroad district covering communication with Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.[111]

THE CAMPAIGN ABOUT PRINCETON

Rosecrans' plans for the spring campaign had been made and approved with slight modifications when he heard of the creation of the Mountain Department. This new department which included western Virginia was placed under the command of John C. Fremont. Political motives probably accounted for the appointment. Without complaint Rosecrans who was now assigned to the Army of the Tennessee turned over his command to Fremont, March 29, 1862.[112]

General Cox's operations in the Kanawha Valley kept up with those in the northern portion of the department. April 5, 1862, he made an extensive report on the conditions there. His general complaint was regarding the kinds of ammunition in use. The "James shell" did not perform satisfactorily, and in several regiments there were two kinds of weapons. The large army wagons were too heavy, and Cox suggested the use of the two horse wagon drawn by four mules instead. He also recommended the use of the batteaux or keelboats which could run at all times from the head of steamboat navigation at Kanawha Falls and connect this place with steamboats wherever the shoal water would force them to stop.

Each boat could carry eight tons, and since the transportation from the changeable head of steamboat navigation to Kanawha Falls had been the most difficult to manage, these keelboats answered a better purpose than anything that had been used. For the same amount of

[111] *Ibid.*, Vol. LI, pt. 1, p. 515.
[112] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, pp. 192, 193, 194.

transportation they were cheaper than wagons, used fewer men, saved wear and tear of teams and harness and also made less exposure of goods to theft and loss.[113]

As far as the troops were concerned, Cox explained that when he was under the command of Brigadier General Rosecrans that his district comprised the valley of the Great Kanawha, and its tributaries, the Gauley and New Rivers, and all of western Virginia south of the Kanawha. The troops were scattered from Summersville to Ceredo in the quarters they had occupied during the winter. They consisted of the Eleventh Ohio and three Virginia regiments of infantry, the Second Virginia Cavalry separately, detached from the other regiments, and about three batteries of artillery. Of the infantry, the three Virginia regiments were quite new. None of these had had the experience, drill, or discipline necessary for troops in service, but in spite of this fact, Cox thought they could be relied on in the field.

According to Fremont's plan of campaign, which would carry out the President's desire to liberate East Tennessee, General Kelley would protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Fremont would take Louis Blenker's division, pick up Robert C. Schenck's and Milroy's brigades, and march finally to the valley of New River, near Christiansburg. There he would meet General Cox, whose job was to advance from Gauley Bridge on two lines, one by way of Fayette and Raleigh Court House over Flat Top Mountain to Princeton and the Narrows, the other by James River and Kanawha Turnpike to Lewisburg. He intended to continue the march to Knoxville.

The *Official Records* do not give much information on conditions in West Virginia in March of 1862, but four or five hundred Confederates were reported to be holding Lewisburg,[114] and 1,000 Confederates were on Flat Top Mountain. They made their headquarters at Princeton, where they united for predatory movements in different

[113] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 196, 197; *Official Records*, I, Vol. XII, pt. 3, p. 45.
[114] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XII, pt. 3, p. 34.

directions.[115] By April 4, 1862, Cox proposed a movement to Princeton and the capture of that place. He thought it would prevent the enemy's recruiting and drafting in that neighborhood.[116] The enemy was in small detachments in different parts of Mercer and Monroe as well as Lewisburg. The number of their drilled troops was not over 1,000, and militia, 2,000. They were distributed at Peterstown, Narrows of New River, Montgomery, Princeton, and Lewisburg.[117]

When Cox was directed by Fremont to make the movement on both sides of the New River, he proposed the following plan of campaign: The Eleventh and Forty-fourth Ohio were to be left at Gauley Bridge and the Forty-seventh at Gauley Mount. With these George Crook's regiment was to form a brigade to be commanded by Crook whose regiment would remain at Summersville until the order for the forward movement was given. When the movement was begun, the Ninth Virginia was to garrison posts at Fayette, Gauley Bridge, and Summersville.[118] Colonel Scammon who was to be joined by the Twelfth Ohio was to concentrate his two regiments at Flat Top or beyond.[119]

Scammon held the passes of the mountain with a detachment on the New River at the mouth of the Bluestone where he communicated with the right of Crook's brigade. This covered the front from Summersville to Flat Top Mountain.[120]

At the beginning of March, the additional transportation necessary for Cox's advance beyond Flat Top had not arrived, but the movement did not wait. The regiments were ordered to leave the tents behind and to bivouac without shelter, except such as they could make with "brush," for the expected shelter tents were lacking. The distance from the head of navigation to the railroad at Newbern

[115] *Ibid.*, p. 35.
[116] *Ibid.*, p. 42.
[117] *Ibid.*, p. 108.
[118] *Ibid.*, p. 113.
[119] *Ibid.*, p. 113.
[120] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, pp. 204, 205.

was 140 miles. Flat Top Mountain and Lewisburg were respectively about half way on the two routes assigned Cox's movement.

About 2,000 of the enemy's militia were holding the mountain passes in front of this movement, and a concentration of the regular Confederate troops was going on behind them. These last were made up of two brigades under General Henry Heth as well as J. S. Williams and Marshall's brigades under General Humphrey Marshall, with the Eighth Virginia Cavalry.[121]

On May 1, a party of the Twenty-third Ohio under Lieutenant James L. Bottsford met the enemy cavalry at Camp Creek, a branch of the Bluestone, six miles from the crest of Flat Top, and repulsed them in a sharp skirmish. Upon hearing of this, Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes followed the enemy and drove (W. H.?) Jenifer, the cavalry leader, through Princeton so quickly that he could not remove the stores collected there. He then moved onto the Wytheville road expecting to be followed, but instead Hayes held the Narrows and sent Major James M. Comly with a detachment into Pearisburg, county seat of Giles.

Cox sent Colonel Scammon with the Thirtieth Ohio to guard Princeton about May 1. On the 9th, the Twelfth Ohio marched from Raleigh to join him. Colonel August Moor's brigade was marching toward Raleigh, Cox's headquarters. Cox on the same day heard of Jackson's attack on Milroy on the 7th, and was ordered to make no advance movements until his forces should be concentrated.[122]

On May 10, 1862, Henry Heth's two brigades attacked the Federal advance-guard at Pearisburg. This advance-guard, after destroying the enemy's stores, joined Scammon who had advanced from Princeton to their support.[123] Cox moved his headquarters to Princeton on the same day, and sent forward Moor's brigade in the hope of being able

[121] *Ibid.*, p. 208.
[122] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 210.
[123] *Ibid.*

to push again beyond the Narrows of New River, where Heth's brigades had taken position. Neither Scammon nor Moor was able to take with him ammunition enough for more than a slight engagement.

As fast as Moor's regiments reached Princeton, they were hurried forward to French's Mill, five miles in the rear of Scammon, on the road running up East River and intersecting the Wytheville road so as to form a triangle with the two roads going from Princeton (this point of road intersection is known as the Cross-roads). During the 14th and 15th, Moor's regiments arrived and were pushed on to their position. Moor was ordered to send a detachment up the East River to the crossing of the Wytheville road, so as to give early warning of any attempt of the enemy to come in upon the Federal flank from that direction.

Cox proposed to attack Heth with Scammon's and Moor's brigades, drive him away from the Narrows, and prevent him, if possible, from uniting with Marshall's command which was understood to be somewhere between Tazewell Court House and Wytheville. If successful in beating Heth, they could turn upon Marshall.

One of Moor's detachments defeated a group of enemy on Wolf Creek and captured several prisoners. The enemy under Heth was reported to be 3,000 to 3,500 men.[124] The Federals failed to anticipate the enemy on their planned march to Newbern, because they had railway communication behind a mountain wall which had far and difficult passes.

Cox ordered Moor to drive off a force of the enemy at the Cross-roads. If he were overpowered he was to retreat directly upon Princeton by the western side of the triangle of roads.[125] Scammon reported no change in Heth's position or force in front of him. Patrols were sent out on all the roads west and south of Princeton. About two o'clock the patrol on Wyoming road five miles from Prince-

[124] *Ibid.*, p. 212.
[125] *Ibid.*

ton was fired on by the enemy's cavalry. Major Ankele and F. E. Franklin, with four companies of infantry, were moved out on that road and soon enveloped Marshall's infantry. He and Williams had come from the Tazewell to the Wyoming road and were coming in upon the Federal flank and rear. Cox reconnoitered them.

Franklin and Ankele were ordered to deploy the whole force as skirmishers and to hold the enemy back as long as possible. When some of the Federal troops were shown on the flanks, Marshall advanced cautiously. Cox sent orderlies to stop and turn back the wagon trains on the way from Flat Top, and ordered supplies forwarded toward Moor and Scammon. He ordered their tents to be left standing to make the enemy think they did not intend to retire. As the hostile force began occupying the summits of the surrounding hills, Cox ordered the infantry to fall back slowly and follow him. He hurried to bring back Scammon and restore broken communications.

Moor had not had time to execute orders and had been able to send only ten companies from the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Ohio to the Wytheville road crossing; these succeeded in reoccupying the Cross-roads. They were ordered to hold their stand until morning, and if the enemy appeared to be still at Princeton, to march in that direction and attack them from the rear. Scammon was to send half a regiment to occupy Moor's position at French's during the night, and to march his whole command at daybreak toward Princeton. The one and one-half regiment, which was all there was with Moor, now was ordered to march with Cox on the return to Princeton. As they approached the town, they deployed skirmishers.

The enemy did not resist but retired to a strong position on the wooded hills about a mile from the village, where they covered Wytheville and Wyoming roads. The Federals captured a few prisoners and found that Marshall and Williams were both before them. While pushing them back, Lieutenant Colonel Von Blessingh, with ten

companies of Moor's brigade, came in on the Wytheville road and attacked; but the enemy repulsed them. Von Blessingh withdrew his men and later joined the command by detour (they were waiting for Scammon with help). The enemy were also waiting for reinforcements, and a little artillery firing was the only result.[126]

Scammon arrived toward evening with his brigade and reported that Heth's force had followed his retiring movements as far as French's, and also confirmed the information that four brigades of the enemy were in front. The enemy had cut the telegraph, keeping information of the Kanawha Valley away for two days.[127] The Federals now were in need of supplies and had to be content with the fact that with two brigades against four, they had regained their lines. The regiments were allowed to rest until three o'clock of the 18th, and the column then was to retire behind Bluestone River.[128]

Federal casualties of all kinds in affairs about Princeton had been only 113. Their only chance was to attack Heth or Marshall when they were separated and could not unite against them on the field of battle. Cox knew that the Confederates had facilities for railway concentration and could always muster a superior force after they received information of the Federal troops being in motion. According to Cox, his force should not have been divided on two lines. For had Crook's brigade been with him or Cox's two brigades been with Crook, they would have felt strong enough to cope with the force which was actually in their front, and would have made it necessary for the enemy to detach still more troops from other movements to meet them.

This campaign, though a little one, illustrated well the character of subordinate movements so often attempted during the war, and showed that the same principles of strategy are found operating as in great movements.[129]

---

[126] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 214, 215.
[127] *Official Records*, I, Vol. XII, pt. 1, pp. 504, 506.
[128] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 215.
[129] *Ibid.*, p. 216.

CAMP AT FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN

Finding that their position at Princeton was a useless one for aggressive movements, the Federals decided to retire to a safer place. Flat Top Mountain was selected as a new camp site because of its impregnable position. There was a direct road from this place to Pack's Ferry and to Princeton. The camp was entirely hidden and yet the pickets commanded a view of thirty miles circuit. Cox reinforced the various roads where the enemy was supposed to be.[130] The northern slope of the mountain was gentle so that the approach from Raleigh Court House was not difficult while the southern declivity fell off rapidly to the Bluestone Valley.

The broad ridge at the summit was broken into rounded hills which covered the camp from view. The mountain abutted on the gorge of New River on the northeast and also stretched southwestward into the wilderness about the headwaters of Guyandotte and the Tug Fork of Sandy. The position was almost unassailable in front by any force less than double the Federal, and while they occupied it, the enemy never ventured in force beyond the passes of East River Mountain. The Federals built a flying-bridge at Pack's on New River, near the mouth of Bluestone, where a road connected them with Crook's position at Lewisburg. Major Comly held a detachment from Scammon's brigade at Pack's Ferry.[131] August 6, he was able by reinforcements to ward off a detachment of the enemy under Colonel Gabriel C. Wharton.

Hearing of guerrilla raids north of Summersville General Fremont directed Crook to go to Webster County to cooperate with troops that had been sent from Weston to destroy the "lawless parties."[132] This caused much delay for Crook and hindered his joining Cox. He reached Lewisburg on the day that Cox's soldiers had the affair

[130] *Official Records*, I, Vol. XII, pt. 3, p. 209.
[131] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, pp. 218, 219; *Official Records*, I, Vol. XII, pt. 3, p. 541.
[132] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XII, pt. 3, p. 159.

at Princeton. Thus Colonel Heth, in being able to neglect the Lewisburg route, was able to join Marshall in opposing Cox's advance. Cox was thinking of going by Pack's Ferry, joining Crook at Union and there moving on Christiansburg and Newbern. He felt that there was no danger of Confederates attacking him at Flat Top.[133]

He was informed that the commanding general thought it better for him, instead of marching upon Wytheville as he had suggested, to go to Dublin Station and thence to New River and destroy railroad and bridges as he went. He could, after crossing New River, open communication with Crook and change his line of communication to the road from Gauley to Lewisburg.[134]

It would have been better for him to have waited at Flat Top Mountain until Crook reached Lewisburg, and then have made a fresh combination of movements. "Our experience," said Cox, "only added another to the numerous proofs that the whole campaign furnished of the futility of such combined operations from distant bases."[135]

By May 19 or 20, 1862, Major General Loring had taken command of all Confederate forces in southwestern Virginia. Heth was in march to oppose Crook's forward movement. He with 3,000 men attacked Crook at Lewisburg on May 23. Crook routed him and captured four cannon, about 200 stands of arms and 100 prisoners. Crook had thirteen killed, fifty-three wounded, and seven missing. He did not follow the retreating army, but held his position at Lewisburg where he was on the same range of highlands as Cox's group on Flat Top Mountain. Heth's flight was disorderly. Arms and accouterments were scattered through the woods and along the roads. Everything showed defeat and rout complete.[136]

At this time Fremont was ordered to assist Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. In the meantime Cox remained at Flat Top where his force became one of occupation and

[133] *Ibid.*, p. 217.
[134] *Ibid.*, p. 227.
[135] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, pp. 219, 220.
[136] *Official Records*, I, Vol. XII, pt. 3, p. 225.

observation.[137] He was waiting for orders and getting ready either to disperse and destroy the force in front with a view to holding the railroad or cut it as a line of communication for the Confederates.[138]

The Federal troops were aided by the loyal citizens, who many times brought news of open movements or secret plots among the Confederates. They were organized and sometimes furnished a squad of home guards to help subdue outbreaks or strengthen a column sent against enemy outposts. No very hostile movement was possible within the range of thirty miles without their knowing it. The smoke from camp fires could be seen for a long distance, and detachments of Federals guided by the neighborhood scouts could go quickly to reconnoiter.

TRANSFER TO WASHINGTON

For his successful campaign on the Mississippi River, General John Pope was placed in command of the forces of Fremont, McDowell, and Banks on June 26, 1862. Fremont resigned at his own request and the Mountain Department ceased to exist. "This promotion for Pope to high command in Virginia was one of those measures of amateurish experimentation in which the authorities at Washington so often indulge."[139]

Pope decided to unite in one army under his own command as many as possible of the men reporting to him and directed Cox to remain on the defensive. Cox suggested to Pope that his division would make a useful reinforcement to his active army in the field. On this point, July 3, he wrote: "In view of the report that the disciplined troops are wanted at the East, I call your attention to the fact that my division is among the best seasoned and oldest troops in the field and for discipline and drill will compare favorably with any. We are desirous of joining the

[137] *Ibid.*, p. 445.
[138] *Ibid.*, p. 442.
[139] J. G. Randall, *The Civil War and Reconstruction*, p. 303.

principal column, especially if the work here for a time is to be that of garrisoning the country."[140]

On August 5, Pope suggested to Halleck that Cox should be ordered to leave about 2,500 men intrenched near Gauley Bridge, and march with the remainder by way of Lewisburg, Staunton, and Harrisonburg to join him. However, on August 11, 1862, he directed that 5,000 men remain in West Virginia under Cox and the remainder proceed to Washington. It was said that the War Department deemed it best for Cox to remain in West Virginia.[141] Cox replied, "I trust it will be possible for the general commanding to reconsider the determination to leave me here, as by long service in these mountains I feel that I have some claim to serve with a larger column."[142]

His wish was granted on August 13. The existing commands remained practically as they had been. Cox left Flat Top camp on the 14th and Raleigh Court House on the 15th. Going by Gauley Bridge, where he turned over to Lightburn the command of the district, he reached Washington on August 24.

RETURN TO WEST VIRGINIA

By October 4, 1862, General Cox felt assured of a permanent connection with the Army of the Potomac. His promotion to the rank of Major General had been recommended by McClellan and Burnside, but that day he received an order from Washington directing him, with "about 5,000 men"[143] to return to the Kanawha Valley. It was an unwelcome order, but Cox realized the necessity of sending someone who knew the country. After he was promised that an effort would be made to bring him back, coupled with a request from the War Department that his promotion be made immediate, he agreed.[144] Brigadier

[140] *Official Records*, I, Vol. XII, pt. 3, p. 451.
[141] *Ibid.*, p. 567.
[142] *Ibid.*
[143] *Ibid.*, Vol. XIX, pt. 1, p. 72.
[144] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, pp. 91, 92.

General Orlando B. Wilcox superseded him in command of the Ninth Army Corps.[145]

When Lee learned that Cox had left 5,000 men under Lightburn at Gauley Bridge, he notified General Loring, who had a larger Confederate force than the Federals, to make an aggressive movement and "clear the valley of the Kanawha and operate northwardly to a junction" with the army of Lee in the Shenandoah Valley.[146] To comply with this order General Loring sent Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins on a raid through a section of West Virginia north of the Kanawha Valley. Jenkins was successful in spreading destruction on his 500 mile tour, therefore, Loring felt that the time was opportune for his own march.

Loring's operations were by the way of Princeton, Flat Top Mountain, and Raleigh Court House to Fayette Court House. He attacked and defeated General Joseph A. J. Lightburn at Fayetteville on September 11, 1862. Since Lightburn thought that he was greatly outnumbered by General Loring he ordered a retreat. Two days later Loring succeeded in capturing Charleston. In the meantime Lightburn continued his retreat to Point Pleasant. The Confederates were now in possession of the Kanawha Valley. Since General Loring did not take advantage of his opportunities in the Kanawha Valley, he was superseded by General John Echols.[147]

West Virginia had not been connected with any military department after Pope's command had been broken up. However, on September 19, 1862, the region was annexed to the Department of the Ohio, commanded by Major General Horatio G. Wright. About October 1, the whole of West Virginia was put under command of Cox as a territorial district. General Wright enlarged the boundaries of his district so that the local quarter masters at Gallipolis and other towns on the Ohio side of the river would be under his command.[148]

---

[145] *Ibid.*, p. 392.
[146] *Official Records*, I, Vol. XIX, pt. 1, p. 2.
[147] Ambler, *West Virginia, The Mountain State*, pp. 362, 363.
[148] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 408.

General Cox began making plans for driving the enemy beyond the mountains. He visited Lightburn's command at Point Pleasant on October 14, and ordered a brigade to be sent next day to Ten Mile Creek to repair roads and bridges. Five days later Lightburn's division was to be at Red House.

Brigadier General George W. Morgan was to assist Cox in the Kanawha Valley. He had brigades commanded by Colonel John F. DeCourcy, Brigadier Generals Samuel P. Carter and James G. Spears, respectively. The first two brigades entered the Valley about October 24, but Spears' was detained at Portland where the men were waiting to be paid.

Since the Confederates, who were reported as 10,000 strong, seemed to be concentrated at or near Charleston, Cox ordered Jonathan Cranor at Guyandotte to open and keep up communication with Federal forces at Red House and Winfield.

General Cox had intended to concentrate the force at Pocataligo, assume command in person and attack the enemy in the position in front of Charleston, in which Wise had resisted him the year before. He could not at that time have Crook or Milroy cooperate since the Confederate cavalry under Jenkins were keeping the country north of the Kanawha in turmoil. It was understood that Jenkins would work his way out toward Beverly. The Federals also had rumors of a new invasion from east Virginia.[149] Cox directed Crook to move to Summersville as rapidly as his supplies would allow, while General Milroy was to protect the line of communication behind Crook. The latter was to threaten Confederate's communications at Gauley and thus dislodge them.[150]

Cox, accompanied by General Morgan, met Lightburn at Pocataligo on October 27. The active column of three and one-half brigades was concentrated the next day. Two or three other regiments were along the river below. The

---

[149] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 410; *Official Records*, I, Vol. XIX, pt. 2, p. 482
[150] *Ibid.*

enemy was posted, as formerly, at Tyler Mountain, behind Tyler Creek to make a stand against the Federals. However, he did not have a large force on the south side of the river at Scary Creek.

It was learned that on the same day Echols began a retreat from Charleston. It had been Jenkin's duty to hold the enemy back. Cox thus was determined to put Colonel Edward Siber's brigade and a battery in light marching order on the south side of the river with a light steamboat. This brigade could turn the enemy's position on Tyler Mountain and, going beyond the north side of the river, could command with artillery fire the river road on the north bank behind the enemy in the Federal's front.

The principal column of J. T. Toland's and DeCourcy's brigades were on the south bank of the river. What was present of Carter's brigade was sent by the mountain road farther from the stream to cover the Federal's left and turn the flank of the Tyler Mountain position in case a stand was made there. All moved forward on the morning of the 29th. On this approach Jenkins abandoned Tyler Mountain.[151] The Federal advance-guard reached Charleston the same afternoon. The suspension bridge had been burned in Lightburn's retreat and the enemy had depended upon a bridge of boats for communication with their troops in the lower valley. The boats had been taken to the farther bank of the river and partly destroyed. The Federals captured the good ones, and other flatboats used in the coal trade. With these a bridge was improvised before the night of the 30th.[152] Cox had been able to sleep in Charleston on the 29th, where he learned that Echols had no thought of trying to remain on the western side of the mountains.[153]

The column crossed the Elk in the afternoon of the 30th. The same evening Toland's and Carter's brigades went to

[151] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, pp. 411, 412.
[152] *Official Records*, I, Vol. XIX, pt. 2, p. 530.
[153] *Ibid.*, pp. 515, 520.

the Malden and Camp Piatt, Siber's to Brownstown, and Lightburn's division was to go to Gauley Bridge the next day. From Malden, Carter was to send scouting parties to Boone County to put down guerrillas.[154] DeCourcy's brigade was halted at Charleston and Spears' was to remain at Gallipolis for further orders. Crook was ordered to press forward by the way of Summersville to Gauley Bridge.[155] Since the enemy had wrought destruction in its retreated path, the Federals had to repair roads, bridges and ferries in order to get supplies to the troops.[156]

On November 2, Scammon took the division at Gauley Bridge which had been under Lightburn, who resumed command of his own brigade.[157] Scammon's orders were to inspect all the situations relative to proper campaigning in adjacent districts.

General Cox soon learned that Loring's actual force had been exaggerated. His entire strength was about 6,000 men. Cox's force was about 9,000 men, with about 2,000 more of Morgan's command within reach.[158]

Information came from General Henry W. Halleck on November 8, that no posts need be established beyond Gauley Bridge and half of Cox's command was to be sent to Tennessee and Mississippi Valley. On the same day Morgan's division was ordered to Cincinnati. General Kelley was still kept in charge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Milroy on the Beverly front could communicate with Kelley and Crook. The latter was at Gauley Bridge extending his post to Summersville. Scammon was at Fayette Court House, and Cranor was at Guyandotte, where he scouted the river and communicated with Charleston and other posts on the Kanawha.[159]

---

[154] *Ibid.*, p. 530.
[155] *Ibid.*, p. 520.
[156] *Ibid.*, p. 536.
[157] *Ibid.*
[158] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 415.
[159] *Ibid.*, pp. 416, 417.

WINTER HEADQUARTERS

In December, 1862, Cox established his headquarters at Marietta, where he could communicate with all parts of the district. There was not any serious effort on the part of the enemy to re-enter the district during the winter. Nothing except bushwhacking and guerrilla warfare interfered with drill and instruction of troops. There was no great military movement during the winter, but scouting and reconnoitering were kept up.

CALLED TO FIELD SERVICE

General Cox felt that the garrisons of West Virginia would be confined to defending the new state. West Virginia had been taken from the Department of Ohio and added to that of Maryland in order, as Cox stated, to create a district for General Schenck. The new boundary line left Cox and his headquarters in the Department of the Ohio. He was eager for a call to field service and was called to this department:

March 30, 1863
Special Orders No. 146

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 30, 1863

Brigadier-General J. D. Cox, United States Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Schenck, United States Volunteers, Commanding Middle Department, for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.[160]

Cox closed his business at Marietta and reached Columbus on April 9. He had no more connections with West Virginia.

CONCLUSIONS

General Cox, during his service in West Virginia, conducted himself admirably on all occasions. He was ex-

[160] *Official Records*, I, Vol. XXV, pt. 2, p. 175.

tremely desirous that the civilians be treated fairly. When prisoners were captured, they were treated humanely. Proper medical attention was administered and exchanges of prisoners were made, when requested. All communications with the enemy were made with military spirit. He strictly forbade his soldiers to seize any property indiscriminately; if such were done, the guilty person had to indemnify the owner doubly. Those who sympathized with the Confederates were not disturbed, so long as they did not interfere with the Federal movements by carrying messages to the enemy or otherwise hindering the progress of the Federal Army.

General Cox displayed strategic ability in the organization and movement of his troops. He was a faithful friend to his subordinates and expected them to show him the respect due a superior. In a few cases he found it necessary to rebuke some of them. This he did firmly but graciously. He in turn cooperated with those above him and moved against their orders only when he felt that it was for the best military advantage. He had given such privilege to those under him.

He seemed to enjoy warfare. He studied military history continuously. Although it was somewhat against his will to enter the war, he did his utmost when called. All the time he hoped to be called to greater field service. His general ability again helped him, because his final call to field service was probably because of his report on army organization. Aside from the fact that General Cox drove the Confederates out of Gauley Bridge, his general military spirit and political fairness, which no doubt was contagious, certainly indicate that he was a great asset to the Federals.

Some West Virginia Scholars

By Carrol H. Quenzel

Ninety-three natives of West Virginia are included in the *Directory of American Scholars.*[1] This article is devoted to them and to two other productive scholars who are not in the *Directory* but who are in the latest *Who's Who in America.* A subsequent article will be devoted to the West Virginia scientists who have been recognized by inclusion in *American Men of Science.*

The *Directory* also contains sketches of scholars such as Ambler, Chitwood, Draper, Lehner and numerous others who were born elsewhere but whose contributions to the State make them more deserving of the title, "West Virginia," than many of the natives to whom this article is restricted.

Wood County, with ten scholars or slightly over ten per cent of the total led the State. Ohio County with six was second and Preston County with five was third. Other counties represented included Berkeley, Brooke, Jackson and Kanawha with four each; Greenbrier, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Raleigh and Taylor with three each; Barbour, Braxton, Cabell, Jefferson, Mason, Monroe, Nicholas, Randolph and Wetzel with two each; and Calhoun, Fayette, Hardy, Pendleton, Putnam, Ritchie, Roane and Tucker with one each. Two of the scholars listed birthplaces which were impossible to locate by county. Thirty-four, or slightly less than two-thirds, of the fifty-five counties are represented.[2]

---

[1] Lancaster, Pennsylvania, *The Science Press*, 1942. 928 pp. $10.00. This companion volume to *American Men of Science* and *Leaders in Education* is restricted to scholars in the humanities and the social sciences. In publishing the *Directory* The Science Press received advice and assistance from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Permission to make a study of the West Virginians in the *Directory* was graciously granted by the Editor, Mr. Jacques Cattell (Feb. 7, 1944). For the scholars for which no citation is given the *Directory* is the principal or sole source of information.

[2] See County table in Appendix.

Scholars, like other Americans, are highly mobile, and they are informally imported and exported by all states. The fact, however, that only seventeen of the ninety-five remained in West Virginia substantiates the conclusion of Professor Wilson Gee that much talent is drained from the South, and agrees with some of the findings of Professor James T. Laing.[3] Nine of this group are on the faculty of West Virginia University, six are at Marshall and one each at Bethany and at West Virginia State College.

The twenty-eight who migrated are at Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Northwestern University, Ohio State, Johns Hopkins, the University of Wisconsin, Indiana University, the University of North Carolina, Vassar, Vanderbilt, the University of Texas, the University of Missouri and less well known institutions. The ninety-five are associated with institutions or organizations in twenty-seven states and in the District of Columbia.

Analyzed on a basis of subject specialization, twenty-three are in English, sixteen in economics and finance, thirteen in history, eleven in Romance languages, eight in political science and the same number in sociology, five in religion, four in philology, two each in classics and speech, and one each in philosophy, German and library science.

BROOKE: Probably the best known of the West Virginia English scholars is (Charles Frederick) Tucker Brooke. Born in 1883 in Morgantown where his father, St. George Tucker Brooke, was professor of law in the University, young Brooke received both his A.B. and A.M. there. Until he went to the University of Chicago for graduate study in 1903, he spent nearly all of his time in Morgantown or on visits to his mother's relatives in Charles Town and vicinity.

The future editor of the Yale Shakespeare was the first Rhodes scholar from West Virginia, winning "first

[3] James T. Laing. "The Drain of Talent Out of the Virginias," West Virginia Academy of Science *Proceedings, 1938*, vol. XII:132-136 (Morgantown, Nov. 1939); *Ibid*, "A Further Note on the Drain of Talent out of the Virginias," West Virginia Academy of Science *Proceedings, 1939*, vol. XIII: 92-96 (Morgantown, Apr., 1940.)

honors" at Oxford in 1906 and a B. Litt. the following year.

Brooke's academic career has been confined almost exclusively to Yale University where he was made an instructor in 1909, a full professor in 1920 and subsequently Sterling professor and fellow of Calhoun College. Before going to New Haven he was instructor in English at Cornell University for a brief period. In 1920 he was exchange professor in the University of London and during the academic year 1928-1929, he was research associate in the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Specializing in English literature, Professor Brooke has published *The Shakespeare Apocrypha,* the *Works of Christopher Marlowe, The Tudor Drama,* and *Shakespeare's Sonnets.* Moreover, he has two manuscripts that probably will not be published until after the war, a history of English literature from 1485 to 1660 and an edition and translation of the works of a voluminous Elizabethan author, William Gager, who wrote his poetry and plays almost exclusively in Latin.[4]

RUFF: Brooke is not the only West Virginian in the Yale English department, Assistant Professor William Ruff, being originally from Mercer County. This native of Bluefield received both his A.B. and Ph.D. from Yale and then remained with his Alma Mater as a specialist on Sir Walter Scott and on English literature of the nineteenth century.

BEATY: John Owen Beaty, native of Crow, Raleigh County, can accurately be described as a scholar-soldier. Associated with Southern Methodist University, Dallas, in the successive posts of assistant professor, associate professor, professor, head of the English department and honorary head of the department, Beaty has been the author or co-author of numerous works. Chief among these are: *An Introduction to Poetry, John Esten Cooke, Virginian, An Introduction to Drama, Form and Style,*

[4] Letter from C. F. Tucker Brooke to the author, February 24, 1944.

Swords in the Dawn, Image of Life, and *The Short Novel.*

Beaty, a second lieutenant in World War I, resumed active duty in September, 1941. The following year he was made a major of infantry and in 1943 he was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy in the General Staff Corps.

He studied at the University of Virginia where he received both a B.A., a M. A. and a traveling fellowship; at Columbia where he earned a Ph.D.; and at the University of Montpelier, France. During the academic year 1926-1927, he was the American Kahn Foundation fellow in Asia and Europe.

CROCKER: S(tephen) F(uller) Crocker was born in Wheeling in 1898 to a family which had been residing in West Virginia for about a year. Six weeks afterwards the Crockers left the state and none of them had any further connections with West Virginia until Professor Crocker accepted a position with the University English department in 1931. During that interval he had received an A.B. from Northwestern University, an A.M. from Princeton, taught at Indiana University and studied and taught at the University of Chicago. As chairman of the humanities general course at West Virginia University he is editor-in-chief and co-author of the *Syllabus.* His research interests include Samuel Butler of Hudibras fame; Rochester's satire; the production of the Chester plays, and Maxwell Anderson's ideas.[5]

CUNNINGHAM: Student of the novel, Professor Albert B(enjamin) Cunningham is the author of ten volumes of fiction and a book of animal tales. Born at Linden, Roane County, he lived in West Virginia until he was fifteen, when his family moved to Ohio.

Educated at Muskingum College, Drew University and New York University, Dr. Cunningham taught in colleges in Tennessee, Washington State and Pennsylvania before accepting his present position as head of the English department of Texas Technological College at Lubbock.[6]

[5] Written statement from Stephen F. Crocker to the author, May 21, 1944.
[6] Written statement from Albert B. Cunningham to the author, March 25, 1944.

FLOWER: Ruth Marion Flower, Parkersburg native and Marshall College graduate, has been a member of the English department of her Alma Mater since 1926. She did her graduate work at the University of Michigan and the University of Washington at Seattle.

FRANKLIN: Another member of the Marshall College English department is Professor Willis Hayes Franklin. This native of Bannen received his A.B. from Allegheny College, his A.M. from Harvard and he studied also at Middlebury College. After two years in the high school at Clarksburg he joined the Marshall faculty in 1905.

OGDEN: A third West Virginia member of the Marshall College English department is C(arroll) R(andolph) Ogden, Salem-born authority on the American Indian in literature and the literature of the Southeastern Indians. A Salem College A.B. and a University A.M., Ogden did further graduate work at Duke. Prior to his call to Marshall he had teaching and administrative experience in Harpster, Ohio; Wharton, Boone County; Shepherdstown, Jefferson County; Jacksonville, Florida; and Man, Logan County.

HELTZEL: Professor Virgil B(arney) Heltzel of Northwestern University is a specialist in Elizabethan literature, English prose, neo-Latin literature and courtesy literature. Author of three scholarly books published since 1940, Dr. Heltzel was born at Wardensville, Hardy County, and educated at Randolph-Macon College, Harvard and the University of Chicago. Faculty member at Hinton High School, the University of Wisconsin and Marshall College before going to Northwestern, he was a visiting professor at the University during the summer of 1928.[7]

HUTCHERSON: Dr. Dudley R. Hutcherson, professor of English and acting dean of the University of Mississippi graduate school, is a native of Bluefield, a former teacher in Beaver High School and a frequent summer visitor to

[7] Written statement from Virgil B. Heltzel to the author, March 23, 1944.

Bluefield. A specialist in seventeenth century English literature, college composition and Poe, Hutcherson completed his undergraduate work at Emory and Henry College and his graduate work at the University of Virginia.[8]

JOHNSON: The head of the West Virginia University English department, David Dale Johnson, comes from an unusually prominent West Virginia family. One of his uncles, Judge Okey Johnson, was a member of the State Supreme Court and dean of the University Law School. Another uncle, Daniel D. Johnson was a colonel in the Union Army, a member of the University Board of Regents and a College of Agriculture staff-member. Born at Parkersburg, where his father was a lawyer, Johnson studied at Marietta College, the University of Chicago, West Virginia University and Harvard. His special interests are the history of rhetoric, Arthurian romance, and the novel.[9]

KAHRL: Fairmont can claim Professor George Morrow Kahrl, head of the English department in New York State's Elmira College. He is a student of Elizabethan and eighteenth century English literature. Before going to his present post, Kahrl taught in American University, Beirut, Syria; and in Kenyon College and was Curator of the Poetry Room, Widener Library, Harvard. He was educated at the College of Wooster, Wesleyan, Princeton and Harvard.

LICKLIDER: The metric of the Chaucerian tradition and post-Chaucerian prosody have claimed the scholarly attention of Dr. Albert H. Licklider, native of Shepherdstown. A product of Randolph-Macon College and Johns Hopkins University, he taught English at Norfolk Academy in Virginia, at Johns Hopkins and at Dartmouth before permanently casting his lot with Williams College. He actively served that College from 1914 to 1941, and since the latter date as emeritus professor.

MCCUTCHEON: Dean Roger P. McCutcheon of the

[8] Written statement from Dudley R. Hutcherson to the author, April 24, 1944.
[9] Written statement from David Dale Johnson to the author, May 25, 1944.

Tulane University graduate school is a member of a family that lived in the Kessler Cross Lanes neighborhood of Nicholas County long before West Virginia separated from Virginia. John McCutcheon, his grandfather, was a member of the first State Constitutional Convention and John R. McCutcheon, his father, was president of Broaddus College when Roger was born in Clarksburg. After attending the University for two years, he studied in succession at Wake Forest and Harvard. He taught English at the University of Minnesota, Wake Forest and Denison before going to Tulane. His research includes English periodicals, American literary culture, and the study of poetry.[10]

PADEN: William D. Paden is the compiler of a concordance of the poems of Oliver Goldsmith, a Tennyson specialist and professor of English in the University of Kansas. He was born and brought up in Parkersburg. Some of his ancestors founded Paden City, and the Rathbones, his paternal grandmother's people, came to Burning Springs in the 1840's. After two years at the University he transferred to Yale where he successively received the Bachelor's, the Master's and the Doctor's degree. His pre-Kansan teaching experience was secured at the University of Tennessee, Trinity College in Connecticut and at Yale.[11]

PARSONS: Coleman O. Parsons, College of the City of New York English professor and folk-lore specialist, is convinced that his present research is but an outgrowth of his Jackson County boyhood interest in folk-beliefs. He is the author of more than fifty articles on English, Scottish, American and French folk literature. Parsons finished the first draft of a book entitled *The Supernatural in the Waverly Novels* during the summer of 1942 while visiting relatives in Charleston. A Yale Ph. D., he studied also at the University of California at Los Angeles, at the Uni-

[10] Letters from Roger P. McCutcheon to the author, April 25, May 16, 1944.
[11] Written statement from W. D. Paden to the author, April 21, 1944.

versity of Chicago and at Columbia. Dr. Parsons resided for a year in Edinburgh and London and made a trip around the world. Before accepting his present position he taught at Long Island University, Vassar and American University.[12]

PECK: Long-time English department member in Western College in Ohio, Dorothy Duerr Peck was born and raised in Wetzel County. Mrs. Peck received her Master's degree from Yale and studied in London. During the past two years she has acted as critic for various poetry societies in the New York metropolitan district.[13]

PURDY: Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, has as head of its English department Dr. Mary M(artha) Purdy, native of Moundsville. An authority on Queen Elizabeth's proposed marriages in Elizabethan literature, Miss Purdy was educated at Carnegie Tech, the University of Michigan and the University of Pittsburgh. Before joining the Westminster faculty, she taught in a rural school in Pennsylvania, in Hastings, Michigan and Wheeling high schools, in the University of Pittsburgh and in Wittenberg College.

SEMBOWER. Dr. Charles J(acob) Sembower had forty-five years of active service as a faculty member of Indiana University before being made emeritus professor of English in 1941. Between 1921 and 1941 he was also dean of men. A native of Newburg, Preston County, Sembower was educated at Indiana University, Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania. For one year he was professor in the School of Marketing of Ohio State University.

SLEETH: English and Germanic philology and Shakespeare are the research specialties of Charles E. Sleeth, Barrackville native, University graduate, Rhodes scholar and Princeton Ph. D. In 1941 Sleeth was made professor and acting head of the English Department in Greensboro

[12] Written statement from Coleman O. Parsons to the author, April 23, 1944.
[13] Written statement from Dorothy Peck to the author, June 21, 1944.

College in North Carolina. During two summers he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Middle English Dictionary*.

SMITH: Another Rhodes scholar is Fred Manning Smith, professor of English in the University. Son of a Kanawha County office-holder in the post-Civil War period, the future Dr. Smith attended Charleston's Mercer School and secondary schools and the University at Morgantown. This Oxford graduate and Cornell Ph. D. taught at Glenville, Cornell, Ohio State and Fresno, California before joining the University English faculty in 1931. Author of scholarly articles on Whitman, Carlyle and the Brownings, Smith was a contributor to the Federal Writers' *West Virginia: a Guide to the Mountain State*.[14]

WILLIAMS: From Spring Creek, Greenbrier County, to Chicago's De Paul University via Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of Chicago—such is the academic ascent of Cecil B(rown) Williams. A specialist on R. M. Bird and the literature of the frontier and on Whittier's use of historical material, Dr. Williams became an instructor in 1930 and a full professor six years later.

WOLFE: Milton and English composition texts are the research interests of Dr. Don M(arion) Wolfe, member of the English department of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Hailing from Parsons, Tucker County, Wolfe received a B.S. from Davis and Elkins College and an A.M. and a Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh. He taught at Geneva College before moving to New York City, and he has been on the faculty of the summer and evening schools of the College of the City of New York.

CURTIS: The second largest group of West Virginia scholars is composed of sixteen specialists in economics and finance. First of this group alphabetically is Dr. Roy E. Curtis, University of Missouri economist and dean.

[14] Written statement from Fred Manning Smith to the author, May 15, 1944.

Although he was born in Pleasant Valley, West Virginia, he received his college training in Nebraska and Wisconsin and he has never taught in his native state. His specialization has been in the fields of transportation and economic control.

DADISMAN: When A. J. Dadisman, director of the University summer session, joined the University faculty in 1916, it was an instance of a graduate returning to his Alma Mater to teach. Born in Taylor County where his grandfather had settled in the 1850's, this member of the class of '14 did his graduate work in the University of Wisconsin and at Cornell. A professor of economics, Dadisman has devoted his research energies to a study of the organization of West Virginia farms and to canal transportation.[15]

DODD: Dr. David L. Dodd is a Berkeley County native and a University of Pennsylvania undergraduate. He made such an impressive record as a graduate student in Columbia University that he had his M.S. only a year before that institution recalled him from a position with a large New York bank to teach finance and economics. That invitation came in 1922 and he has been there during the twenty-two intervening years. Professor Dodd has concentrated on investment and corporation finance, corporation profits, security analysis and stock watering. During World War I he was a lieutenant in the United States Navy.

FAIR: Dr. Marvin L. Fair, Temple University economist and War Production Board official, was not only born and reared in West Virginia but he also has taught at Mannington and Wheeling high schools. Both the maternal and paternal relatives of this Cameron native have been West Virginians for several generations. Educated at Ohio University, Ohio State University, and Harvard, he taught at Hillsdale College and Ohio State before moving to the Conwell-founded university. In addition to

[15] Written statement from A. J. Dadisman to the author, May 15, 1944.

teaching, he has been research director of the Great Lakes and inland waters survey of the Federal Communications Commission, consultant of the Natural Resources Planning Board, and administrative consultant of the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget. Going to the W.P.B. Division of Stockpiling and Transportation in January, 1942, he has since been promoted to the position of chief industrial specialist. Interested in public control, transportation, public utilities and foreign trade, Fair contributed the chapter on "Transportation in Wartime" to Steiner *et al, Economic Problems of War* (1942).[16]

FITZGERALD: Reference to the catalog of the University of Texas discloses the fact that J. Anderson Fitzgerald is a professor of banking and insurance and dean of the School of Business Administration. It naturally makes no mention of his being a native of Wolf Creek, Monroe County, and the son of the Reverend Thomas H. Fitzgerald, a Baptist clergyman, who moved to southern West Virginia in 1882. It is equally silent concerning his experiences as graduate manager of athletics and managing editor of the *Parthenon* while a Marshall College faculty member between 1902 and 1906 and 1907 and 1911. Educated at Marshall, Georgetown College and the University of Chicago, Dr. Fitzgerald taught at Carnegie Tech, the University of Toledo and Ohio State University before locating permanently at Texas.[17]

HAND: Many West Virginia business men remember Dr. George H. Hand as State Price Executive for the Office of Price Administration from July, 1942 until November, 1943. Some "Mountaineer" sports followers will remember him as an outfielder on the University's baseball teams in the 1920's and as the coach of the University High School. To the students of Ohio Wesleyan University this Wheeling-born University graduate and

[16] Written statement from Marvin L. Fair to the author, March 13, 1944.
[17] Written statement from J. Anderson Fitzgerald to the author, March 25, 1944.

Princeton Ph. D. is a professor of economics.[18]

KIBLER: The commodities' clause of the Interstate Commerce Act; the resources of the Northwest; democracy in transition; and world politics are the varied research interests of Thomas L. Kibler, professor of economics in Ohio State University. Originally from Union, Monroe County, Professor Kibler studied at Randolph-Macon College, George Washington University, the University of Chicago, Berlin and Heidelberg. Before accepting his present position, he taught in the University of Pittsburgh, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, the University of Toledo, the University of Washington and the University of North Carolina. In the first world war he served as a captain in the Ordnance Department.

LACY: Mary Goodwin Lacy was born in the Episcopal rectory at historic Point Pleasant. This specialist in the history of maize and agricultural economics was successively librarian of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, reference librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, agricultural librarian of Iowa State College and librarian of the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S.D.A. She held this last post for twenty-two years. Although now living in retirement at Wytheville, Virginia, she still does special work in agricultural bibliography.[19]

LAUCK: Unlike most scholars in the humanities and the social sciences Keyser-born W. Jett Lauck has had only limited teaching experience—three years at his Alma Mater, Washington and Lee University. Instead, he has had a wealth of experience as a government economist and as an economic adviser of both capital and labor. He was head of the industrial investigation of the United States Immigration Commission, 1907-1910; secretary of the National War Labor Board, 1918-1919; investigator for

[18] Written statement from George N. Hand, May 2, 1944.
[19] Ralph W. Shaw: *Distinguished Agricultural Librarians*, reprinted from *College and Research Libraries* (June, 1943) 6 pp; written statement from Mary G. Lacy (May 24, 1944).

the United States Coal Commission, 1923; labor adviser, Coal Section, N.R.A., 1933-1935; and expert to the Senate Finance Committee on the Revision of the N.R.A. For twenty years he was an economist for the United Mine Workers, the Committee on Industrial Organization, and other labor groups. In 1937, Lauck was chairman of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Industry Coal Commission. Among his more importint writings one would cite *The Causes of the Panic of 1893;* the *Immigration Problem* (with Professor J. W. Jenks); volumes IV-XVIII of the *Reports* of the United States Immigration Commission; *Report on Manufacturing and Mining* (a Senate document of 1917) and *The New Industrial Revolution and Wages.*[20]

MCGARRY: Edmund D. McGarry, University of Buffalo economist, has a West Virginia background of long standing. His ancestors came to that part of Berkeley County which is now Jefferson County in 1752 and have been there since that time. He was born at Shenandoah Junction and educated at Shepherd College, the University, Harvard and Columbia. Dr. McGarry taught at the University at Morgantown for six years prior to his Buffalo appointment in 1927. He has made special studies of the mortality in retail trade and of consumer buying habits in satellite cities.[21]

ROBEY: A native of Masontown, Ralph West Robey is assistant professor of economics at Columbia and a regular contributor to *Newsweek.* His previous journalistic experience has included the financial editorship of the *New York Evening Post,* the associate editorship of *Newsweek* and an editorial position on the *Washington Post.* A member of Landon's personal staff in the 1936 presidential campaign, Dr. Robey was educated at Indiana University and Columbia. He taught at the University of Rochester before becoming a Columbia faculty member. He is the

[20] *Who's Who in America, 1944-1945* (Chicago, A. N. Marquis Co., 1944), pp. 1218-1219.
[21] Written statement from Edmund D. McGarry to the author, May 14, 1944.

author or co-author of *Fundamentals of Real Estate; Contemporary Banking; Roosevelt versus Recovery;* and *Purchasing Power.* He is now serving as editor of a committee of fifteen businessmen and economists in the preparation of a book on present-day economic problems.[22]

SPRIEGEL: William R. Spriegel, professor of industrial management in Northwestern University, secured extensive supervisory and managerial experience with the United States Rubber Company, Dodge Brothers and the Fisher Body Corporation. Dr. Spriegel was born in Charleston, as were his father and grandfather. His great grandfather migrated from Germany to Fredericksburg, Virginia and thence to Charleston. Educated at Lebanon University and the University of Michigan, Spriegel taught at Western Kentucky State Teachers College previous to joining the Northwestern faculty. He is the author of *Industrial Management* (with Richard Lansburgh); *Personnel Management* (with Walter Dill Scott) and *Elements of Supervision* (with Edward Schultz).[23]

STINE: A native of Sandyville in the person of Oscar Clemen Stine was a delegate of the United States Government to the General Assembly of the Institute of Agriculture in Rome in 1926 and again in 1932. This career civil servant has been in charge of statistical and historical research in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics since 1922. He was editor of the *Journal of Farm Economics* from 1922 to 1924 and he held a similar post on the staff of *Agricultural History* from 1927 until 1931. Although educated and continuously employed outside of West Virginia, Dr. Stine has spent many weekends and most summer vacations in the state since purchasing a Jefferson County farm in 1928.[24]

TURNER: The career of John Roscoe Turner is well known to West Virginians because of his presidency of the

[22] Letter from Ralph Robey to the author, March 17, 1944.
[23] Written statement from William R. Spriegel to the author, March 27, 1944.
[24] Letter from Oscar C. Stine to the author, March 31, 1944.

University from 1928 to 1935. A native of Clear Fork District in Raleigh County, he attended the West Virginia Conference Seminary and he received a B.S. from Ohio Northern University and a Ph. D. in economics from Princeton University. Before succeeding President Trotter he taught in Louisiana, Indian Territory, Kentucky, and Cornell University and was dean of Washington Square College of New York University. During 1923-1924 he was chief economist and chairman of the advisory board of the United States Tariff Commission. After leaving Morgantown Dr. Turner was dean of men of the College of the City of New York for seven years. Since 1942 he has been professor of economics in City College. His writings include: *Ricardian Rent in American Economics; Introduction to Economics;* and *Economics: the Science of Business.*

WARNE: Parkersburg-born Frank J. Warne is a prolific writer on such economic and sociological subjects as railroad operation, collective bargaining, mine workers, and corporate organization. A University of Pennsylvania Ph. D., he studied in Paris, Edinburgh, London and Berlin. Dr. Warne has been a staff member of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger,* the editor of the *Railway Age,* the first director of the New York University School of Journalism, a member of the board of the United States Housing Corporation and chief statistician of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the joint congressional railroad investigation committee under the Rail Road Retirement Act.

WRIGHT: Ritchie County's representative in the *Directory* is Professor Ivan Wright of the economics department of Brooklyn College. A graduate of Glenville, the University and Michigan State College, this native of Lawford taught at the University of Illinois before affiliating with Brooklyn College in 1940. He was a member of President Harding's Conference on Unemployment; an economist of the Chicago stock exchange; a special finan-

cial adviser to the government of Ontario; and assistant to President William M. Martin, Jr. in the reorganization of the New York stock exchange. Dr. Wright is the author or co-author of *Bank Credit and Agriculture; Farm Mortgage Financing; Readings in Money, Credit and Banking; Readings in Market Principles; Paper Money; Questions on Inflation; Price Control;* the *War Against Inflation;* and the *Economic Bases of the Wealth and Welfare of New York City.*

BARTLETT: The thirteen historians constitute the third largest group of West Virginians in the *Directory.* The recent publication, *The League to Enforce Peace,* has received favorable reviews, thus reflecting credit on Professor Ruhl J. Bartlett who heads the history department of Tufts College. This is his second book, the first being *John C. Fremont and the Republican Party.* A native of Webster, Taylor County, Dr. Bartlett was educated at Ohio University, the University of Cincinnati, Ohio State University and Columbia. He served in the United States Navy in 1918.[25]

BOURNE: Although Dr. Ruth M. Bourne of South Carolina's Winthrop College was born in Wheeling, she considers herself an Indiana Hoosier. A Yale Ph. D., historian Bourne's family left West Virginia when she was less than a year old.[26]

BROCKUNIER: Another Wheeling product is Dr. Samuel H. Brockunier who has taught American history in Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut since 1930. This recipient of three degrees from Harvard has two specialties: Roger Williams and American constitutional history. In 1935-1936 Dr. Brockunier was a visiting instructor in Amherst College and five years later he was a visiting professor in Connecticut College at Storrs.

COOK: Dr. Roy Bird Cook is nationally known as a pharmacist and as such was considered outside the scope

[25] Letter from Ruhl J. Bartlett to the author, March 8, 1944.
[26] Written statement from Ruth Bourne, June 29, 1944.

of a directory confined to the humanities and the social sciences. Nevertheless, the accuracy of his historical writing, the zeal with which he has preserved source material, and the recognition he has justly received from some of the nation's leading historians, makes a discussion of West Virginia scholars incomplete without this native of Lewis County. Dr. Cook is the author of: *Family and Early Life of Stonewall Jackson, Lewis County in the Civil War, Lewis County in the Spanish-American War, Washington's Western Lands,* the *Rise of Organized Pharmacy in West Virginia, Annals of Fort Lee* and *Lewis County Journalists and Journalism.* An authority on "Stonewall" Jackson and a collector of Civil War material pertaining to the Virginias, Cook was the editor of *West Virginia History* from 1939 to 1941.[27]

GRIFFIN: Dean Harry Lewis Griffin of the College of Liberal Arts of Southwestern Louisiana Institute is a native of Clarksburg and a graduate of the University. After teaching for two years in Fairmont High School he joined the faculty which he has continuously served since 1911. Dean Griffin is a specialist in the social and economic history of Louisiana, in ante-bellum justice and in the history of Lafayette parish.[28]

HEDRICK: A West Virginian who remained in West Virginia is an apt description of Professor Charles E. Hedrick. In fact this native of Hurricane restricted his extended absences from the state to periods of graduate study at the University of Chicago and at Peabody. Dr. Hedrick is best known as a professor of history at Marshall College, a post he held from 1919 until his retirement in 1942. Prior to his call to Huntington he served six years as vice-president of Glenville State Normal School. His research has been centered on the social and economic aspects of slavery in the Trans-Montane.

HUNTER: Dr. Louis C. Hunter, a native of Wellsburg,

---

[27] *Who's Who in America, op. cit.* p. 426.
[28] Written statement from Harry L. Griffin to the author, March 24, 1944.

has been granted a leave of absence by American University so he might accept his present post with the Army Industrial College. A specialist in steamboat transportation, iron manufacture and other phases of American economic history, Professor Hunter was educated at Knox College and Harvard University. His teaching experience has been obtained at Carnegie Tech, Smith College, St. Johns College and American University. When Louis was two years old his father moved to Illinois and the family's contacts with West Virginia have been limited to occasional visits and the annual barrel of fruit, canned goods and maple sugar from the home farm in Brooke County.[29]

MACDONALD: The specialist in European history on the faculty of Wesleyan College at Macon, Georgia is Dr. Janet Lauck MacDonald, originally from Keyser. An Agnes Scott College A.B. and a University of Chicago Ph.D., Professor MacDonald has made extensive studies in Russo-German relations from 1909 to 1914. Before going to Wesleyan she was an instructor in Sweet Briar College.

RICE: The coal town of McComas on Crane Creek was the birthplace of Harvey M. Rice, Ohio State University history instructor. A long-time resident of Princeton, Rice received his A.B. from Concord State Teachers College, his M.A. from the University, and his Ph.D. from Ohio State University. Before entering college teaching he was critic teacher in Athens High School and teacher and assistant principal of Spanishburg High School. Dr. Rice is the author of *The Life of Jonathan M. Bennett: a Study of the Virginias in Transition.* Sometime after Pearl Harbor he received a leave of absence in order to teach navigation in the Navy Officers' school at Ohio State.

STEWART: A Latin-American historian, Watt Stewart, was born at Flatwoods, Braxton County, and educated at

[29] Written statement from Louis C. Hunter to the author, April 12, 1944.

West Virginia Wesleyan College and the University of Chicago. He has been successively head of the history department of Fairmont State Normal School, professor of history in Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College for twelve years, professor of history in New York State College for Teachers at Albany since 1940, and head of the department there since 1943. Dr. Stewart's research interests include the Chinese in Peru, early United States-Argentine diplomatic relations, George Bancroft, and Henry Meiggs. In 1941 he did research in Peru on a grant from the Social Science Research Council.[30]

SUMMERS: Another historian with central West Virginia origins is Dr. Festus P. Summers of the University history department. An ancestor of this Nicholas County native was Colonel William Morris, one of the first settlers in the Kanawha country and another, Henry Morris, fought with Lewis against Cornstalk at Point Pleasant. Educated at Concord, the University of Chicago and Columbia, Summers has taught school in Clay, Fayette, Mercer, Wyoming and Lewis Counties and in Concord, Morris Harvey College and the University. The author of *Johnson Newlon Camden: A Study in Individualism,* and *The Baltimore and Ohio in the Civil War,* he has nearly completed a biography of William L. Wilson. He was a second lieutenant of infantry in World War I. At the present he is devoting three-fourths of his time to his duties as chairman of the West Virginia War History Commission and one-fourth to teaching.[31]

TEXTOR: Dr. Lucy E. Textor, a native of Grafton, has taught history in Vassar College for over a third of a century. This specialist in Slavic history has few ties with West Virginia, however, since her father died when she was only two years old and her mother moved to Chicago. She was educated at the University of Michigan, Stanford, Chicago, and Yale.[32]

[30] Written statement from Watt Stewart to the author, May 16, 1944.
[31] Letter from Festus P. Summers to the author, February 29, 1944.
[32] Written statement from Lucy E. Textor to the author, April 3, 1944.

WOOLERY: William K. Woolery, Bethany College provost and history professor, is a West Virginian by birth, education and service to the state. The son of a president of Bethany College, Dr. Woolery was educated at Bethany, the University of California and Johns Hopkins University. He is the author of *The Relation of Thomas Jefferson to American Foreign Policy 1783-1793, Bethany Years,* and scholarly articles and book reviews. He was principal of a high school in Ohio, an instructor in Concord State Normal School and a high school teacher in California before joining the Bethany College faculty in 1921.[33]

DARBY: Eleven West Virginians are Romance language specialists and three of this group are Preston County natives who teach at the University. The dean of this trio from the point of service is Arleigh Lee Darby who joined the University faculty in 1910 after studying in this country and abroad and teaching in Waynesburg College. His research projects have been in Italian literature. The descendant of settlers who came to what is now West Virginia in the eighteenth century, Darby was born in Bruceton.[34]

SPIKER: The neighboring village of Brandonville was the birthplace of Dr. Claude C. Spiker, professor of French and Spanish since 1920. A graduate of the University, Spiker received his Master's and Doctor's degrees from the University of Chicago. Before making Morgantown his permanent home, Professor Spiker taught at the University of Delaware and in Franklin College. He has made a special study of French versification and the ten-syllable rhyming couplet.

ASHBURN: The youngest of the three, Robert R. Ashburn, has taught Spanish at the University since 1927. A native of Reedsville, Ashburn has been a life-long resident of the state except for the three years he taught in

[33] Written statement from William K. Woolery to the author, April 27, 1944.
[34] Written statement from A. L. Darby to the author, May 9, 1944.

Puerto Rico. Like Spiker, he studied at Morgantown and at the University of Chicago. The author of *Selected Spanish Short Stories,* he is especially interested in Spanish syntax and in the linguistic evidences of authorship in the *Primera Cronica.*[35]

BOATWRIGHT: Frederic W. Boatwright, president of the University of Richmond for almost a half century, was born at White Sulphur Springs during the three years his father was stationed in that region aiding in the reorganization of Baptist churches adversely affected by the Civil War. Educated at Richmond College, Halle, Leipzig, and Paris, Boatwright has taught modern languages at the University of Richmond since 1890. His writings have been on French and German literature and on education in Virginia.[36]

CRISAFULLI: Dr. Alessandro S. Crisafulli, who teaches Romance languages in Catholic University, was born at Coalton in Randolph County. The recipient of four earned degrees from Ohio State University, Crisafulli first taught in St. Louis University. His latest research was embodied in a recent article entitled "Montesquieu's Story of the Troglodytes: Its Background, Meaning and Significance."[37]

CROOKS: A native of Ravenswood, Dr. Esther J. Crooks, is making an important contribution to better Inter-American relations. During the academic year of 1943-1944 she was granted a leave of absence by Goucher College so she could be Director of English in the Instituto Cultural in Lima, Peru. Her textbook, *First Year English,* was published this year by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Written at the request of educational officials, it is now being printed for all the schools of Peru. In 1938 she was an Observer at the Pan American Conference at Lima and since 1940 she

---

[35] Written statement from Robert Ashburn to the author, May 17, 1944.
[36] Written statement from Frederic W. Boatwright to the author, March 20, 1944.
[37] Written statement from Alessandro S. Crisafulli to the author, March 27, 1944; *Publications of the Modern Language Association,* LVIII: 372-392 (June, 1943).

has been a member of the Committee on Foreign Films of the Board of Motion Picture Censors.

Miss Crooks' first book, *The Influence of Cervantes in France in the Seventeenth Century* was followed by *The Ring Tournament in the United States.* To collect material for the chapter in the latter book on the tournament in West Virginia, Dr. Crooks and her sister, Miss Ruth W. Crooks, traveled extensively through the state.

One of three members of her family to be graduated from Marshall College, Professor Crooks continued her education at Denison University and Johns Hopkins. Before joining the Goucher faculty in 1921 she had taught at Broaddus College, the Collegiate Institute in Cuba and Maryland College for Women. Her sister, Ruth W. Crooks, now dead, published two books: *A Bibliography of Household Furnishings* and *A Bibliography of Household Equipment.* Another sister, Frances, was a Baptist missionary in Burma for twenty-eight years and was very efficient in the use of Burmese. The surviving sisters still own the home in Ravenswood which their father bought in 1885, and some of them will probably return there when they retire.[38]

MARTIN: Dr. John L. Martin, acting head of the French department in Marshall College, is very much at home there since he was born in Huntington and received his A.B. from Marshall. He did his graduate work at the University of Kentucky, Middlebury College and the University of Pittsburgh. His research has been in Spanish American literature.

MATHEUS: Another specialist in South American literature is West Virginia State College's John J. Matheus. This native of Keyser has made a special study of the Negro in Hispanic American literature and the teaching of modern languages in Negro colleges. In 1930 he was secretary to the International Commission to Liberia. A graduate of Western Reserve University and Columbia, he

[38] Letter from Esther J. Crooks to the author, May 13, 1944.

continued his studies in Paris and Chicago. After eleven years at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College he was called to Institute in 1922 as professor of Romance languages and head of the department. Dr. Matheus has in progress some short stories and one-act plays.[39]

MOORE: Dr. Elizabeth L. Moore, associate professor of French in Meredith College in Raleigh, North Carolina, was born in Parkersburg and still has her home there. Her father was rector of Trinity Episcopal Church for thirty-five years and rector emeritus for thirteen additional years. She was educated at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Ohio State University and Johns Hopkins. Miss Moore taught two years in Parkersburg High School, six years at Converse College, eleven years at St. Lawrence University and since 1942 at Meredith. She is working on an English translation of Lafitau's *Moeurs des Sauvages Ameriquains* which is to be published with an introduction and notes by William N. Fenton at the Smithsonian Institution.[40]

STARR: A former Charlestonian, Wilmarth Holt Starr is an assistant professor of Romance languages in the University of Maine and an authority on French literature. Dr. Starr received his degrees from Wesleyan and Johns Hopkins.

TUCKER: Another native of Parkersburg, Dr. Joseph E. Tucker is a member of the French department of the University of Wisconsin. This authority on Anglo-French literary relations from 1650 to 1800 and Moliere translations, studied at the University of Wisconsin and for briefer periods at the University of Pittsburgh and at the University of Bordeaux.

BURDETTE: Eight West Virginia scholars are political scientists. One of the younger members of this group, Franklin L. Burdette, is associate professor of history and political science in Butler University, and executive secretary of the National Foundation for Education in Ameri-

[39] Written statement from John F. Matheus to the author, April 24, 1944.
[40] Written statement from Elizabeth L. Moore to the author, April 27, 1944.

can Citizenship. He was born at Huntington and educated at Marshall, the University of Nebraska, Princeton, the University of North Carolina and the University of Chicago. The author of *Filibustering in the Senate* and editor of *Education for Citizen Responsibilities,* he was a fellow, research associate and instructor at Princeton University before going to Butler in 1940.[41]

DONNELLY: Rockcastle, Jackson County, is the birthplace of Professor Thomas C. Donnelly, head of the department of government in the University of New Mexico. A graduate of Marshall College, he headed the political science department there between 1933-1935. Public administration, political parties and the political campaigns of 1928 and 1932 are his principal research interests. In 1940-1941 he was a member of the New Mexico Merit Council. Dr. Donnelly did his graduate work at New York University where he was an instructor for three years. He was no stranger to New Mexico when he went to the University at Albuquerque, since he had previously taught in a teacher's college in that state.

HARRIS: The last year Donnelly taught at Marshall College, Arvil E. Harris joined its political science staff. Originally from Little Birch, Braxton County, Harris had been graduated from Glenville State Normal School, Marshall College, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Iowa. He had been principal of Central School in St. Albans, assistant instructor of history in the University of Pennsylvania and instructor in Glenville State Teachers College for six years. Since 1936 Dr. Harris has been a full professor at Marshall.[42]

MCDIARMID: Dr. John McDiarmid, University of Southern California political scientist, was born at Beckley while his father, E. W. McDiarmid, was principal of Beckley Institute. His grandfather, Hugh McDiarmid, was president of Bethany College. Dr. McDiarmid does

[41] Letter from Franklin L. Burdette to the author, March 22, 1944.
[42] Written statement from A. E. Harris to the author, May 3, 1944.

research in the fields of public administration, government corporations and metropolitan government. The joint author of *The Administration of the American Public Library* which was published last year, McDiarmid was educated at Texas Christian University and the University of Chicago.[43]

SAYRE: Dr. Wallace S. Sayre is a commissioner of the New York City Civil Service Commission. Before accepting this post in 1938 he was secretary of the commission. Born in Mason County, he received his A.B. from Marshall College and his A.M. and Ph.D. from New York University. He was an instructor in the latter institution from 1929 to 1935 and an assistant professor from 1935 to 1940. Dr. Sayre was a lecturer in the Graduate School of Brooklyn College and the College of the City of New York. His research has been in public personnel administration, the government and administration of New York City, and American political parties.

SMITH: The chairman of the department of political science in New York University, Edward Conrad Smith, belongs to a family which has been associated with West Virginia for generations. His great, great grandfather, John Smith, took up land in Monongalia County about 1794. Dr. Smith's father was Commissioner of Agriculture of West Virginia from 1925 until his death in 1930. Born at Weston, Edward Conrad was graduated from the University, served as an officer in the United States Army in 1917 and 1918, and received a Ph.D. from Harvard. After a brief period as an instructor at Lafayette College, Smith cast his lot with New York University in 1921. He is the author of three books: *The History of Lewis County, The Dictionary of American Politics,* and *The Borderland in the Civil War.* He has spent part of every summer vacation since 1920 in West Virginia and in 1937 he was a visiting professor in the summer session of the University.[44]

[43] Written statement from John McDiarmid to the author, May 10, 1944.
[44] Written statement from Edward Conrad Smith to the author, May 15, 1944.

SWISHER: In Carl Brent Swisher, Johns Hopkins University has a professor of political science who also has deep roots in Lewis and Harrison Counties. His thrice great grandfather, Peter Swisher, moved to Rockford in Harrison County before 1800. His great, great grandfather, also named Peter Swisher, moved to a place in what is now Lewis County near the present Fairview church and the I.O.O.F. cemetery. His later ancestors have all lived within a few miles of this point. Professor Swisher was born on Laurel Lick about one mile from the village of Berlin and he received his grade school education in the Laurel Lick School. He taught one term on a second grade certificate at the Mud Lick School and then did his high school work and started his college studies at West Virginia Wesleyan College. Moving to California to live with some relatives he received his A.B. and M.A. from Pomona College and then returned East in order to secure his Ph.D. from the Brookings Graduate School in Washington. From 1930 to 1935 he was an instructor in government in Columbia University, from 1935 to 1937 he was a special assistant to the United States Attorney General and since 1937 he has been at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Swisher is the author of: *Motivation and Political Technique in the California Constitutional Convention of 1878-1879; Stephen J. Field; Craftsman of the Law; Roger B. Taney;* and *American Constitutional Development.* He edited *Selected Papers of Homer Cummings.*[45]

WARNER: Pendleton County's representative in the *Directory* is Dr. Earl E. Warner, statistician for the Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative with headquarters in Philadelphia. An authority on the public regulation of the dairy industry, Warner was educated at Ohio Wesleyan University and Ohio State University. He has taught at James Millikin University, the University of Michigan, Ohio State and the University of Mississippi. For four years Warner was an agricultural economist for

[45] Letter from Carl B. Swisher to the author, February 26, 1944.

the United States Department of Agriculture.[46]

LEYBURN: The *Directory* lists eight West Virginia sociologists. One of these, Dr. James G. Leyburn of Yale University, has been drawn to unusual places in the interest of research and the war effort. Granted a leave of absence during 1943-1944, he was Principal Mission Officer of the United States Lend-Lease Administration at Johannesburg, South Africa. His duties there required him to make trips to the Belgian Congo and other remote regions. Leyburn was born in a Presbyterian manse at Hedgesville and is related through his mother to the Harlan family who has owned a farm in the northern part of Berkeley County since purchasing it from Lord Halifax in 1740. His family moved to Durham, North Carolina, when he was an infant and he was educated in the Durham public schools, Trinity College (now Duke University), Princeton University, the University of Wisconsin and Yale University. He established the Department of Economics and Sociology at Hollins College in 1922; he was appointed to the Yale faculty in 1927 and was made resident and executive fellow of Yale's Pierson College in 1933. Dr. Leyburn has published the *Handbook of Ethnology*, *Frontier Folkways* and *The Haitian People*. The last-named was awarded the $1,000.00 Anisfield Prize for an outstanding scholarly work in the field of racial relations. Since 1938 he has owned the family farm in Berkeley County.[47]

DODSON: Dr. Linden S. Dodson, of the University of Maryland sociology department, was born in Greenbrier County in 1896 and lived there until he entered the armed forces in 1917. His parents still live in Lewisburg. Professor Dodson attended the University for two years and holds degrees from Rutgers, Boston University, the Pacific School of Religion, and the University of Chicago. Before moving to Maryland he taught at Rutgers and Elon Col-

[46] Written statement from Earl E. Warner to the author, March 21, 1944.
[47] Letter from James G. Leyburn to the author.

lege and was associate social scientist in the United States Department of Agriculture. His research specialties are community organization, and living conditions and social relationships in rural communities.[48]

HAYES: Another specialist on community organization is Wayland J. Hayes, associate professor of sociology in Vanderbilt University since 1928. The son of U. S. Hayes, University graduate, Dr. Hayes was born in Morgantown and spent his first eight years and numerous vacations in West Virginia. Educated at the University of Virginia and Columbia he was the principal of the high school at Charlottesville, Virginia, and an instructor at Columbia and the Jamaica, New York, Training School for Teachers before his Vanderbilt appointment.[49]

HYPES: In James L. Hypes, Connecticut State University has a professor who has twice circled the world and done other extensive traveling. On one of his global trips this Nicholas County native was the sociologist of the Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry in India. He attended Marshall College for two years and he received an A.B. and an A.M. from the University of Illinois and an A.M. and a Ph.D. from Columbia. He studied also at Cornell University and the University of London. Hypes prefaced his career at Connecticut State by eleven years as an elementary and high school teacher and principal in West Virginia. In addition to his work at Storrs during the regular session, he has been a professor in the State Board of Education Summer School at New Haven since 1930. Dr. Hypes is the author of *Spotlights on the Culture of India, Knights of the Road,* and *Social Participation in a Rural New England Town.*[50]

JOHNSON: A son of Wetzel County, Dr. Rex. M. Johnson is a professor of economics and sociology in Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio. Personnel administration in state service, and sociology are the chief interests of this

[48] Written statement from Linden S. Dodson to the author, March 11, 1944.
[49] Written statement from Wayland J. Hayes to the author, March 24, 1944.
[50] Letter from J. L. Hypes to the author, February 28, 1944.

Muskingum A.B., Ohio State Ph.D., and University of Minnesota and University of Chicago fellow. For three years he was assistant director and dean of the Y.M.C.A. schools in Columbus, Ohio.

LAING: Dr. James T. Laing is the head of the Department of Sociology in Kent State University in Ohio but he has a keen interest in West Virginia. This is manifested by his appearance on the programs of the West Virginia Academy of Science and the State Education Association. It is further evidenced by the fact that his immediate family spends its summer and Christmas vacations in the state. Furthermore, Professor Laing's most enduring scholarly interest is the Negro miner in West Virginia although he writes also on internal migration and the teacher as a social analyst. Laing was born in Montgomery, reared in Charleston and educated at Marshall College, the University and Ohio State University. Before going to Kent State in 1935 he taught in Dunbar and Charleston High Schools, Ohio State University, Holbrook College and New River State College.[51]

LIVELY: Professor Charles E. Lively of the University of Missouri was born in Marshall County, but he was educated in middle-western colleges and universities and employed by Nebraska school systems, the University of Minnesota, Ohio State University and various agencies of the Federal government. A rural sociologist and population specialist, Dr. Lively was an American delegate to the International Population Congress in Paris in 1937.

ROGERS: The University of Pittsburgh sociologist, David B. Rogers, has many ties with West Virginia. Born in Brooke County, he attended West Liberty State Normal and West Virginia Wesleyan College and he was graduated from Bethany College. A rural school teacher in Ohio County, a high school teacher in Littleton and Sistersville, a high school principal in Pine Grove, he was the

[51] Letter from James T. Laing to the author, April 30, 1944.

head of the social science department, West Liberty State Teachers College from 1919 until he joined the Pitt faculty in 1931. The social organization of metropolitan areas is probably his chief research interest. Rogers received his M.A. from Ohio State University and his Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Rogers' maternal grandfather, A. H. Britt, raised and led the first company of volunteers to answer Lincoln's call. Britt was later chief of police in Wheeling.[52]

ANDERSON: Five of the specialists in religion in the *Directory* are West Virginia-born. The eldest of the quintet, William F. Anderson, was successively Methodist bishop of Chattanooga, Cincinnati, and Boston. Attending the University until the end of his junior year, he transferred to Ohio Wesleyan for an A.B., to Drew Seminary for a B.D. and to New York University for an A.M. Bishop Anderson has held many responsible positions in his church, including the supervision of its missions in five European countries and North Africa from 1915 to 1918. As the administrator and member of the Methodist Episcopal Committee of Emergency and Reconstruction, he made five trips to Europe during World War I. After his retirement as bishop in 1932 he taught at Carleton College, Tennessee Wesleyan Junior College and Florida Southern College. Dr. Anderson is the author of *The Compulsion of Love;* and *Hammer and Sparks.* His home is in Winter Park, Florida and his summer home is at Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts.[53]

BALLARD: The vice president of the San Francisco Theological Seminary is J. Hudson Ballard who spent his first twelve years in Wheeling. Besides being pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, Oregon and of several other large churches, Dr. Ballard's career has included professorships in Occidental College and San Francisco Theological Seminary and the principalship of the

[52] Written statement from David B. Rogers to the author, April 10, 1944.
[53] Written statement from William F. Anderson to the author, May 17, 1944.

Wilson Memorial Academy in Nyack, New York. The author of *Spirit, Soul and Body,* Ballard is a graduate of the University of Southern California, Columbia, New York University and Union Theological Seminary.[54]

BROWN: A third member of this group of religious specialists is Charles Reynolds Brown, the prolific author of twenty-seven books on applied religion, the art of preaching and Bible stories. He was dean of the Yale University Divinity School from 1911 to 1928. He was born on a farm two miles from Bethany in 1862, but his father moved the family to Iowa in 1865 and Charles Reynolds was educated at the University of Iowa, Boston University and Yale.[55]

DOUGLAS: Claude C. Douglas, born in Barbour County, is professor emeritus of religion and Greek in the University of Southern California. Before his retirement in 1942 he had taught at that institution for twenty-seven years, coming there in 1915 from eleven years as a professor in Westminster Theological Seminary in Maryland. Dr. Douglas is the author of *Overstatement in the New Testament.*[56]

FAUQUET: A Parkersburg native, Arsene W. Fauquet, was made emeritus dean of Sioux Falls College after spending thirty-six years there as professor, dean and acting president. Dr. Fauquet has had no opportunity to make a contribution to West Virginia since his parents took him to Nebraska when he was but a year old. In order to help meet the wartime manpower shortage, the Reverend Fauquet is serving as pastor of two South Dakota churches. His chief scholarly interests include philosophy, the Bible and vocational guidance.[57]

BENDER: Philology was the major academic interest of four West Virginia scholars. One of the quartet, Harold

[54] Written statement from J. Hudson Ballard to the author, March 17, 1944.
[55] Written statement from Charles R. Brown to the author, March 9, 1944.
[56] Letter from Claude C. Douglas to the author, February 28, 1944; The University of Southern California *Bulletin, Circular of Information,* 1942-43 (Los Angeles, 1942), p. 32.
[57] Written statement from A. W. Fauquet to the author, March 21, 1944.

H. Bender, has been teaching at Princeton University since 1909 and he is now chairman of the department of Oriental languages and literatures. His research and writing has been in etymology, the home of Indo-Europeans and German short stories. He was a writer of etymologies and special editor in philology and linquistics for the second edition of *Webster's New International Dictionary.* Since 1927 he has been a consulting language expert for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

Dr. and Mrs. Bender were both born in the Eastern Panhandle, she at Paw Paw and he at Martinsburg. They lived in the state until he joined the Princeton faculty with the exception of his absences for study at Lafayette College, Johns Hopkins and Berlin. During 1908 he was clerk of the county court of Berkeley County. In 1918 he was the Lithuanian translator of the Post Office Department and a German language expert in the Department of Justice. In this war he has worked on the languages of Africa for the United States Office of War Information.[58]

JOHNSON: Miss Rozelle P. Johnson has been an associate professor of classical philology in the University of North Carolina since 1937. Previous to that time she had taught in Brown University, the University of Vermont, the University of Illinois and Shurtleff College. An authority on medieval technical chemical recipes and on the technique of painting, Dr. Johnson received her degrees from Denison University, the University of Michigan and the University of Illinois. Her birthplace was in Parkersburg.

STRICKLER: Another classical philologist, Dr. Robert P. Strickler, has many West Virginia associations. He was born in Philippi, was graduated from the University and was professor of Greek and Latin in Davis and Elkins College from 1911 until 1917. A Rhodes scholar and a Johns Hopkins Ph.D., he taught at Johns Hopkins and Swarthmore College before accepting his present position

[58] Written statement from Harold H. Bender to the author, March 9, 1944.

as professor of Greek in Southwestern College in Memphis, Tennessee.

TAVENNER: Professor Eugene Tavenner, classical philologist at Washington University in St. Louis, is a member of a family long prominent in the Ohio Valley. His great grandfather, Colonel Thomas Tavenner, moved to Parkersburg in the 1790's and in time became high-sheriff, colonel of militia and member of the General Assembly. Tavennerville, a part of Parkersburg, is named for him. Dr. Tavenner was born in Parkersburg and he was graduated from the high school there. After receiving his A.B. from Peabody and his A. M. and Ph.D. from Columbia, he taught at Peabody and Middle Tennessee State Normal School before joining the Washington University faculty in 1919. He has been the editor-in-chief of the *Classical Journal* since 1935. Roman religion and magic have been his chief research interests.[59]

SCHOONOVER: West Virginia has two classicists in the *Directory* and one of these, Draper Talman Schoonover, was made president of Marietta College after more than twenty-five years as dean and professor of Latin. He was born at Beverly near the farm where his paternal grandfather settled early in the nineteenth century. When Draper was in his eighth year the Schoonover family moved to Kansas and he was graduated from Topeka High School, Washburn College and the University of Chicago. He had one year in the American School for Classical Studies in Rome, Italy. His first teaching experience was secured at Morgan Park High School in Illinois and in Beaver College in Pennsylvania.[60]

THOMPSON: Dr. Graves H. Thompson, professor of Latin in Hampden-Sydney College, was born in Charleston where his father, Dr. Ernest Thompson, was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church from 1902 until 1938. Professor Thompson was educated at Hampden-Sydney

[59] Written statement from Eugene Tavenner to the author, April 17, 1944.
[60] Letter from D. F. Schoonover to the author, March 28, 1944.

and Harvard. He taught eight years in Cumberland University in Tennessee before returning to his Alma Mater. President of philological societies, Dr. Thompson's articles appear in *The Classical Journal, The Classical Outlook,* and *The Classical Weekly.*[61]

MOORE: West Virginia's two *Directory* scholars in speech are (George) Paul Moore and William Timmons. Dr. Moore was born in Everson, Marion County and from the age of four until he was out of high school he lived in Fairmont. Specializing in voice science and the speech functions of the larynx, he received his A.B. from the University and his A.M. and his Ph.D. from Northwestern University. He studied also at the University of Iowa. Moore was an instructor in speech at Northwestern from 1930 to 1937 and assistant professor of speech re-education since 1937. In March he was granted a leave of absence to work at the Voice Communication Laboratory, Waco Army Air Field in Texas.[62]

TIMMONS: Dr. Timmons is also in uniform, being a lieutenant in the Training Film Branch of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department. Although he was born in Wheeling, Timmons received his college education from Muskingum College and Columbia University. Before going to Ohio State University as an assistant professor of speech he taught in an Ohio high school, Stanford University and Carleton College. Professor Timmons has done research in the outcomes of dramatics and on group discussion. Since 1942 he has collaborated on three full-length plays and on *Speaking and Listening.*[63]

PORTERFIELD: Allen W. Porterfield, German language scholar, was born in Bedington, received his A.B. and A.M. from the University, and taught there continuously from 1924 until 1939. This Berkeley "Countian" studied in Berlin, Munich and Copenhagen and he received the doc-

[61] Written statement from Graves H. Thompson to the author.
[62] Letter from (George) Paul Moore to the author.
[63] Written statement from William M. Timmons to the author, May 12, 1944.

torate from Columbia. Dr. Porterfield was an instructor in Columbia for ten years and a professor in Randolph-Macon Woman's College for two years. He was a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Evening Post* from 1919 until 1922. The author of *Karl Lebrecht Immerman* and the *Outline of German Romanticism,* he has translated from the German or the Danish five books and edited two others. Porterfield served almost a year with the Postal Censorship in New York. At the present he is the Director of Berlitz Foundation Translation. A lieutenant in World War I, he has two sons in the armed forces in this war. A third son lost his life fighting in Italy.[64]

SHIMER: William Allison Shimer is the lone West Virginia specialist in philosophy in the *Directory* and the sole representative of Calhoun County. This native of Freed started teaching in the rural schools of his State. He received a diploma from Glenville State Normal in 1910, an A. B., A.M. and a Ph.D. from Harvard and an A.M. from the University of Rochester. Dr. Shimer taught philosophy at Ohio State University for four years and he was dean of the faculty and John Howard Harris professor of philosophy in Bucknell University from 1940 to 1943. An authority on the history and validity of the concept of relativity, he is completing the manuscript of a book in general philosophy. Shimer edited the Phi Beta Kappa *Key Reporter* for seven years and *The American Scholar* from 1931 until he entered the United States Navy as a lieutenant in March, 1943. Since June, 1943 he has been Commanding Officer of the Navy V-12 unit at Emory and Henry College in Virginia. He has a daughter in the Waves and a son was in the Army student training program.[65]

CHANCELLOR: John M. Chancellor, a native of Parkersburg, is the only West Virginian in the *Directory* who

[64] Letter from Allen W. Porterfield to the author, April 29, 1944.
[65] Written statement from William Allison Shimer to the author, March 18, 1944.

specialized in library service. After studying at Carnegie Tech, Case and Columbia, he was successively a member of the reference department of the New York Public Library; readers' adviser, Free Public Library of New Haven, Connecticut; supervising librarian, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice; and adult education specialist of the American Library Association. His research and extensive writings have been in adult education and reading habits and interests. Leaving the library field on account of his health in 1942, Chancellor is engaged in farming near Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin.[66]

[66] Letter from John Chancellor to the author, March 1, 1944.

APPENDIX

COUNTY OF NATIVITY ANALYSIS

	County	Scholars	Rank	No. of Scholars
1	Wood	1 Chancellor, 2 Fauquet, 3 Flower, 4 D. D. Johnson, 5 Rozelle Johnson, 6 Moore, 7 Paden, 8 Tucker, 9 Tavenner, 10 Warne	1	10
2	Ohio	1 Ballard, 2 Bourne, 3 Brockunier, 4 Crocker, 5 Hand, 6 Timmons	2	6
3	Preston	1 Ashburn, 2 Darby, 3 Robey, 4 Sembower, 5 Spiker	3	5
4	Berkeley	1 Bender, 2 Dodd, 3 Leyburn, 4 Porterfield	4	4
5	Brooke	1 Brown, 2 Hunter, 3 Rogers, 4 Woolery	4	4
6	Jackson	1 Crooks, 2 Donnelly, 3 Parsons, 4 Stine	4	4
7	Kanawha	1 F. Smith, 2 Spriegel, 3 Starr, 4 Thompson	4	4
8	Greenbrier	1 Boatwright, 2 Dodson, 3 Williams	8	3
9	Harrison	1 Griffin, 2 McCutcheon, 3 Ogden	8	3
10	Lewis	1 Cook, 2 E. Smith, 3 Swisher	8	3
11	Marion	1 Kahrl, 2 Sleeth, 3 P. Moore	8	3
12	Marshall	1 Fair, 2 Lively, 3 Purdy	8	3
13	Mercer	1 Hutcherson, 2 Rice, 3 Ruff	8	3
14	Mineral	1 Lauck, 2 MacDonald, 3 Matheus	8	3
15	Monongalia	1 Anderson, 2 Brooke, 3 Hayes	8	3
16	Raleigh	1 Beaty, 2 McDiarmid, 3 Turner	8	3
17	Taylor	1 Bartlett, 2 Dadisman, 3 Textor	8	3
18	Barbour	1 Douglas, 2 Strickler	18	2
19	Braxton	1 Stewart, 2 Harris	18	2
20	Cabell	1 Burdette, 2 Martin	18	2
21	Jefferson	1 Licklider, 2 McGarry	18	2
22	Mason	1 Lacy, 2 Sayre	18	2
23	Monroe	1 Kibler, 2 Fitzgerald	18	2
24	Nicholas	1 Hypes, 2 Summers	18	2
25	Randolph	1 Crisafulli, 2 Schoonover	18	2
26	Wetzel	1 R. M. Johnson, 2 Peck	18	2
27	Calhoun	1 Shimer	27	1
28	Fayette	1 Laing	27	1
29	Hardy	1 Heltzel	27	1
30	Pendleton	1 Warner	27	1
31	Putnam	1 Hedrick	27	1
32	Ritchie	1 Wright	27	1
33	Roane	1 Cunningham	27	1
34	Tucker	1 Wolfe	27	1
35	Unidentified	1 Curtis, 2 Franklin		

Total No. of Scholars 95

West Virginians in the American Revolution

Assembled and Edited by ROSS B. JOHNSTON

The sources of this material are from the files of the Pension Office at Washington from various county records, from notes of patriotic societies, principally the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and from a large miscellaneous group of published and private sources. Corrections and additions to this list will receive the careful attention of the editor.

PRINGLE, SAMUEL (Captain)

The grave of Captain Samuel Pringle, who was a member of the Virginia Militia during the Revolutionary War, is in the Philadelphia Cemetery at Hampton, Upshur County.

PRYOR, WILLIAM

The pension application of William Pryor goes into much detail about frontier service about Point Pleasant. Pryor was born in Albemarle County, later Amherst, about 1752, moved to the Great Kanawha in 1773 and planted corn the following spring. He was driven away by the Indians but was at Point Pleasant in 1775, where he saw Captain Isaac Shelby, who had been left there with the wounded after the battle there in October, 1774. Pryor enlisted under Captain Mathew Arbuckle, who commanded Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant. Among the officers were Lieutenants Andrew Wallace, James Gilmer, James Thompson, Ensigns Samuel Wood and James McNutt, and Captain William McKee. Pryor was out on frequent expeditions in the neighborhood of the fort.

In 1777, Colonels Skillern and Dickinson came out on an expedition against the Shawnee towns. They were joined by General Hand of the Continental Army from Pittsburgh, who ordered the expedition abandoned. Some of the men threatened to mutiny against orders of General Hand.

The murder in 1777 of Chief Cornstalk and other Indians, who were held at the fort as hostages, brought on an attack in force by Shawnees in the spring of 1778. The fort held off the savages but it was thought necessary to send messengers to the Greenbrier settlements to give the warning of the Indians. Philip Hammond and Pryor agreed to go, but Pryor gave way to his older brother, John, at the request of Hammond. These two men, disguised as Indians by Nonhelema, the Grenadier Squaw, sister of Chief Cornstalk, who was living with the whites at the fort, successfully passed through the Indians and got to Fort Donnally near Lewisburg in time to warn the settlers and enable them to make proper defense against the attack which followed a short time afterwards. While the Indians were still in the neighborhood General George Rogers

Clark stopped at the fort on his expedition against the Illinois country.

Pryor later served under Captain Samuel Higginbotham of Colonel Christian's Regiment. Among his comrades were Zedekiah Shumaker, William Brown, and Samuel Allen. He again was out under Captain Richard Ballinger with a brother, Nicholas, and Richard Tankersly.

PURDY, (PARDY), JONATHAN

Service—New York Va. No. 16389 No. S. 5956

Born, Connecticut, August, 1759. Enlisted in Westchester County, New York, and during the period from 1776 to 1781 served a total of two years as a private in Captain Paulding's company with First Lieutenants Purdy and Lockett, Colonels Graham, Thomas DeBoyse, and General George Clinton.

Soldier moved to Ohio County, Virginia, about 1790, and was there granted a pension, August 5, 1833. Supporting affidavits were filed for him by Daniel de Lavan, Carl Lochman, and James Parrot.

PURGETT, HENRY

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16977 No. S. 18170

Born in 1753, Franklin Town, Maryland. Enlisted in 1778 in the Revolutionary Army in Hampshire County, under Captain Abraham Johnson in Colonel Johnson's Virginia Regiment, and served a little over six months. Ended service in 1781. Mentions Colonels Riddle, Brodhead, Major VanMeter, and General McIntosh. Received pension in Hampshire County, October 21, 1833. Supporting data filed by James Parker, Fred High, and John Ludwick.

PYLE, (PILE) WILLIAM (Lieutenant)

Was ensign in Captain Stephenson's company. In 1776, was first lieutenant in Captain William Brady's company. Was on special duty at battle of King's Bridge and so escaped capture when Fort Washington surrendered, making prisoners many of his comrades.

PYLEATT, ROBERT

Service—Continental Pa. Va. No. 23086 No. S. 8987

Born in Pith Valley, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1753; crossed the mountains in 1776, and was living in Ohio County in 1833. Enlisted in Somerset County, Pennsylvania and in Ohio County in 1776, and served two years under Captains Cluggage and Ogle in the Pennsylvania Line under Colonels Thompson and Hand. He had been badly wounded in the arm which was shattered so as to render him unfit for military service, and had a discharge from Hand.

Pension certificate was issued in Ohio County, November 5, 1833, but the amount seems to have been later reduced. Supporting claims were made by Abram Rodgers, Richard Hardesy, and Samuel W. Keenan.

QUEEN, JOHN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16380 No. S. 5962

Enlisted in Loudon County, Virginia, and served as a private fifteen

months under Captain Daniel Fegins in the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment under Generals Green and Muhlenberg. Mentions Captain J. Harvey, Lieutenant Charles Binns and other officers. Received pension, August 3, 1833, while living in Hampshire County, Virginia. Soldier was born in 1755.

RADAR (RADER) MICHAEL (Captain or Major)
Service—Virginia Va. No. 23130 No. S. 7349

Born in Rockingham County, Virginia, March, 1750; died June 18, 1839. Enlisted in Shenandoah County, Virginia, in 1777. Service included three months as private, three months as a captain, and six months as a major. His claim of a captaincy was sustained but the record does not show proof that he held the rank of a major. Radar claimed that records were destroyed but evidence shows that there was a company commanded by Captain Rader. His regiment was commanded by Colonel Gibson, with Colonel Steele, Colonel Zane, and General Hand as other officers.

Pension certificate was issued November 5, 1833, at which time soldier was living in Jackson or Lewis Counties. Also mentions Greenbrier and Marion Counties. Mentions his father, James Rader, and Michael Rader, Jr., presumably a son.

RADCLIFFE, WILLIAM
Service—Virginia Va. No. 12665 No. S. 9049

Served two years as a private under Captain Cunningham in Colonel Neville's Regiment. Records are missing from the pension office file.

RAINS (RAMIS), JOHN
Service—Virginia Va. No. 14300 No. W. 4058

Born, 1758, and died in Kanawha County, September 7, 1847. Enlisted, 1776-1779, and served three years as a private in company of Captain Lamb in the Tenth Virginia Regiment, Continental Establishment, commanded by Colonel Stevens and General Whealon.

Soldier married Margaret Dooley, daughter of Thomas Dooley, in Rockingham County, Virginia, January 14, 1785. They had nine children. The soldier received pension while living in Monroe County, Virginia, in 1819. The widow, aged 82, was granted a pension in 1847, at which time she was living in Fayette County, Virginia. Supporting data was filed by John Smith.

RAINS, JOHN
Service—Virginia Va. No. 749 No. S. 5969

Born in Culpepper County, Virginia. Enlisted in 1777 or 1778 and served three years as a private in the company commanded by Captain Gillison of the Tenth Virginia Line under Colonel Green. Took part in the battles of Monmouth, West Point, White Plains and Yorktown.

Received pension while living in Lewis County, Virginia, in 1832. Supporting data submitted by Elizabeth Lacy, a sister, Adam Rouse, and

Thomas Bland. Pension seems to have been temporarily suspended, but was resumed in 1836.

RANDALL, JACOB
Service—Virginia Va. No. 23670 No. W. 5666

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia, 1759; died, December 14, 1840. Enlisted, March 10, 1778, and served six months as a private and three months as an ensign under Captain Moses Hutton, with Lieutenant Sylvester Ward, and Ensign J. Heath. In 1781, he was an ensign in the company of cavalry of which Captain Daniel Richardson and Lieutenant John Rennick were officers.

Court records of Hampshire County record the marriage of Randall to Milly, or Amelia, Yoakum, November 6, 1782, by the Rev. Valentine Powers. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, October 3, 1784; Catherine, October 12, 1786; Ruth, October 1, 1788; Margaret, September 15, 1790; Rebeckah, November 7, 1792; Amelia, July 23, 1795; Jemima, March 11, 1798; Asenith, January 27, 1801; Abel, October 1, 1803; Ruth Claypool, September 4, 1804; Silas, May 10, 1806; Tabitha, February 19, 1808; Mary, June 3, 1811.

Soldier received pension in Hardy County, Virginia, 1834. Widow applied for pension in 1841 which was granted. Supporting data was filed by Jacob Rorabaugh, John Davis, Jacob Fisher, and Jonas Green.

RANDALL, JAMES
Service—Maryland Va. No. 2930 and 2130 No. W. 26354

Born, Kent County, Maryland, 1761; died, Harrison County, Virginia, March 20, 1853. Enlisted in Kent County April 1777, and served eight months as a private under Lieutenant Reed and Captain Perkins in a Maryland regiment, stationed at Bay Shore and Chestertown on guard duty.

Received pension, November 9, 1832, while residing in Harrison County, Virginia. Widow, Elizabeth, received pension in 1854 at which time she was 74 years old. Among persons supporting their claims were James W. Jones, a relative, H. Gass, James Winter, and M. Hall.

RANKIN, JAMES
Service—New Jersey W. 3867

James Rankin applied for pension, August 27, 1836, while living in Lewis, or Monongalia Counties. His wife's name was Rebecca. No other records are in the file.

RAUSCH, (ROUSH) JOHN (Captain)

Born 1742, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, the son of John Adam Rausch; died at Point Pleasant, Mason County, Virginia, in 1816. He served in the Revolutionary War as a captain in the Shenandoah County militia.

RAVENSCROFT, FRANCIS
Service—Virginia Va. No. 7402 No. S. 38325

Enlisted, April 30, 1777, Berkeley County, Virginia, and served three years under Captain Trs. Willis in the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Neville. Took part in the engagements at Monmouth, Powell's (Paulus) Hook, and Stony Point.

Received pension, aged 59, in 1819, while living in Hampshire County. Pension was dropped in 1820 but was reinstated in 1821. In 1820, his wife, Joanna, was aged 16, and they had a daughter, Mary, aged 16.

READ, JOHN
Service—Virginia Va. No. 23450 No. S. 15961

Born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1745, and enlisted in 1777 in West Augusta, (now Harrison County, Virginia) in 1777. Served as a private under Captain Lowther in the Virginia regiment commanded by Colonel Duvall. Engaged in the Indian wars and as a frontier guard. Received pension in Harrison County, in 1834. Supporting data was submitted by John Davis, John Summerville, Sotha Hickman, and Christopher Nutter.

REAL, DAVID
Service—Virginia Va. No. 23556 No. S. 15611

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1765 and enlisted, August 4, 1779 and served six months under Captains James Parsons and Stinson in the Virginia and Continental regiments, commanded by Colonel James Williams. Received pension in Hardy County, Virginia, February 28, 1834. Supporting data was submitted by Joshua Orrahead and Jonas Dunlap.

RECE, (RICE), ALLEN
Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 16715 and 25859 No. W. 5697 and B. L. Wt. 26732

Born in Bucks Valley, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1759; came to Cabell County, Virginia in 1803, and settled on Mud River north of Blue Sulphur; died, November 29, 1837. Enlisted in the Pennsylvania Line in 1777 under Captain Singers in unit commanded by Colonel Irwin, Colonel Robertson, and General Lacy. Substituted for James Faris; reenlisted under Captain Furgeman for nine months; served three months under Captain Thomas in regiment commanded by Colonel Robertson in brigade under General Lacy, and was discharged in New Jersey. In 1781-82, served as a militiaman substituting for John Hawkins. Was discharged at Newton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Worked as wagon driver for a time. Guarded British soldiers at Tanney Town, Maryland and was on camp service at Trenton.

Soldier was married to Mary Clymer, February, 1785, by the Rev. Robert Mitchel of the Presbyterian Church. She was born September 9, 1763. They had a son, Joseph. Soldier received pension, September 16,

1833, in Cabell County. Widow likewise received pension and also bounty land warrant for 160 acres. Supporting affidavits were filed by Ebenezer Webster, John Everett, John Merrett, Albie Rece, and John Hannon.

REDMAN, JOHN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 19017 No. W. 5691

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia, 1763; died October 8, 1836. Enlisted in 1778 and remained in service until 1783 under Lieutenant Vincent Howell in the First Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel Lee and Colonel White, stationed in the west on the Ohio River. Soldier's marriage to Sarah Day in 1785 is recorded in Hampshire County. He received pension in 1823 and his widow, who was aged 80 in 1844, likewise received pension in Hardy County. Mention is made of Richard and Nimrod Rachel Redman, presumably near relatives.

REDMAN, RICHARD

Service—Virginia Va. No. 20867 No. S. 38327

Born in 1759, and enlisted in Hampshire County, Virginia, as a private in the company of Captain Atwell, Second Virginia Regiment, Continental Establishment, commanded by Colonel Hawes. Served eighteen months, and was honorably discharged at Salsbury, North Carolina. Pension granted in Hardy County, Virginia, in 1829. Wife at that time was aged 65. Mention is also made of John Redman, probably a brother. Supporting data was filed by George Payne.

REDGWAY, NOAH

Claim for pension was rejected, No. R. 8641, in report of W. G. Singleton, November 30, 1834.

REED, ARTEMUS

Service—Massachusetts Va. No. 6223 No. S. 38326

Enlisted, May, 1775, in the company of Captain William Smith in the regiment of Colonel John Nixon. Re-enlisted with Captain Gilman in the same regiment, was then with Colonel John Grayton's command, and later with Nay Smith's unit. He was discharged at West Point, New York, June 2, 1784, after six year's service. Soldier was aged 72 in 1818 and his wife 69. Pension was granted in Brooke County, Virginia, February 1, 1819.

REED, GILES, (JILES OR SILAS)

Service—New Jersey Va. No. 9286 No. S. 39033

Enlisted at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1776 in the Third Jersey Regiment, Captain Patterson's company, commanded by Colonel Dayton, New Jersey Line. Took part in the fighting at Short Hills, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He applied for pension in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and later moved to Monongalia and to Harrison County. He was granted pension, April 15, 1819, but was dropped from the rolls in 1820. Supporting data was filed by Mathias Chips, Samuel Sutton, and George Reed.

REED, ISAAC
Service—New Jersey Va. No. 13147 No. W. 5868

Born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1757; lived in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, for a time, and then moved to Monongalia County, Virginia. He enlisted in 1776 in Trenton, New Jersey, and served seven months as a private under Captain Mott in regiment commanded by Colonel Philips, Major Anderson, and General Washington. Was in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. Married Rebecca Titus, who was born in 1763. Pension was granted to the soldier in 1833 and also to his widow in 1846 and 1848. Supporting data filed by Benjamin Titus and Nathaniel Reed. Mentions Colonel Haymond, Colonel Dudley Evans, and Major J. Carothers.

REGER, ANTHONY (Ensign)

Anthony Reger, son of Jacob Reger, first lived in Hampshire County and later in Barbour County. He enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, April 16, 1777, and was commissioned an ensign in Captain Silas Zane's company under Colonel William Russell in the 13th or 15th Virginia Regiment.

REGER, JACOB, JR.

Served in the Revolutionary War. On his return from the war, he was employed with John Schoolcraft at Bush's Fort, Nutter's Fort and Beech's Fort in the upper Monongahela Valley as scouts to guard these forts from Indians. They ranged the regions along the Seneca Trail which led from the Tygarts Valley settlements to the Ohio River.

REGER, LEONARD (Sergeant)

Leonard Reger, son of Jacob Reger of Hampshire County, served in the Revolution as a sergeant in Captain William Darke's Company, Eighth Virginia Regiment.

REGER, PHILIP

Born in Hampshire County about 1767 and in 1782, at the age of 15, enlisted as a volunteer private in Captain James Summerall's company of Virginia troops. He served six months until the close of the war, being stationed at Winchester to guard British prisoners from Cornwallis' army. He was living in Lewis County when granted a pension in 1832. Supporting data is filed in this case by John Talbott, David Sleeth, William Camp, William Radcliffe, and John Reger, a brother.

REXRODE, ZACHARIAH
Service—Virginia Va. No. 4124 No. S. 5983

Enlisted, December 1779, and November 1781, Rockingham County, Virginia. Served as a private for six months under Captains Braxter and Cowgar in the Virginia Militia Regiment under Colonel Bowser, Major Hamilton, and Generals Muhlenberg and Von Steuben. Took part in the siege and capture of Yorktown. Applied for pension while living in

Pendleton County, Virginia, and it was granted, January 11, 1833. Supporting data filed by James Keister and William McCoy, Sr.

REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN

Made application for pension as a Revolutionary soldier while living in Jackson County. No records on file. Wife was Barbara Harpold.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE

Lived near Shepherdstown and there enlisted in the Revolutionary Army.

RHODES, THOMAS

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16227 No. S. 17045

Born, Loudoun County, Virginia, July 4, 1756. Enlisted at Leesburg, Virginia, February 8, 1777, and served two years under Captain Brown in the First Regiment of the Virginia Line, under Major Allison, Colonel Gibson, General Muhlenberg, and General Washington. Was in the battles of Monmouth, White Marsh Hill, and Stony Point. Pension was granted in Tyler County, Virginia, July 18, 1833. Supporting data submitted by the Rev. Rezin Davis, Asa Harris, and Elizabeth Harris.

RICE, BAILEY

Service—Virginia Va. No. 15908 No. S. 39044

Born, 1747. Enlisted in August or September 1780, and served as a private eighteen months under Captain John Marshall and Bentley in the Second Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Hawes, John Green, and Major S. Sneed. Took part in the battles at Camden, Guilford Courthouse, Ninety-Six, and Eutaw Springs. His discharge was signed by Francis Gray, lieutenant of the Third Detachment. Soldier received pension, November 27, 1819, while living in Wood County, Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth, was aged 55, in 1821. Their children at that time were Lucinda, aged 22, and Malinda, aged 13.

RICHARDS, GEORGE

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16934 No. S. 18572

Born in Rockingham County, Virginia, 1759. Enlisted in Monongalia County, Virginia, March 2, 1780, as an Indian spy and served two years under Captains Joseph Gregory and Lowther, and Colonel Wilson. Certificate of pension was issued in Lewis County in 1833, but was dropped two years later. Supporting data was filed by William Mitchell and John Cain. The case seems to have been kept alive, however, as it is entered on a new record, June 27, 1872, and records filed by Captains Booth, Trimble, J. P. Kegemus, and on July 5, 1872, by Colonel Benjamin Wilson.

RICHARDS, ISAAC

Service—Virginia Va. No. 12737 No. S. 9056

Born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1759, and died in Harrison

County, Virginia, prior to May 17, 1833, at which time pension certificate for services in the Revolution was granted. Enlisted in Harrison County in the spring of 1781 under Captain George Jackson and served six months in the Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel Crockett, Major Lowther and General Clark. Supporting data was filed by Josiah Dawson, William Richard, Edward Goodwin, and Henry Flesher.

RICHCREEK, (RICKCRICK), PHILIP

Service—Virginia Va. No. 3320 No. W. 4571 and B. L. Wt. 592

Enlisted, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1781, and served until June 28, 1783, as a private under Captain Pearson in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Colonel Stewart and General Wayne. Took part in the fighting at James Town or Green Spring, and the siege and capture of Yorktown.

Marriage bond of Philip Rickcrick (Richcreek), and Sarah Rogers, signed by Richcrick and Henry Armstrong, October 13, 1787, is filed in Loudon County, Virginia. Soldier was born about 1763 and died, August 27, 1842. He received pension in 1818 and also bounty land warrant for 100 acres, at which time he was living in Jefferson County, Virginia. Widow applied for pension in 1844 which seems to have been granted to her while living at Cincinnati in 1845 and 1848.

RICHMOND, WILLIAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16535 No. S. 9088

Born in Pennsylvania, 1752, and moved to Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1775, where he enlisted in October of the same year in Lieutenant Wood's company in the Third Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel Neville. Marched from Botetourt County to Savannah Fort, now Lewisburg, where the company wintered. In the spring, marched to Point Pleasant. Then under Colonel Neville went with Captain Andrew Hamilton against the Indians and served two years and one month. Mentions Lieutenant Andrew Wallace, and Captain M. Arbuckle. Received pension in Greenbrier County in 1833. Supporting data filed by Captain Charles Arbuckle, son of Captain M. Arbuckle, and Francis Welch, who was 90 years old.

RIDER, ADAM

Enlisted in 1775 under Captain Stephenson. Again enlisted in his company in 1776. Was drafted into another company, January 1, 1777.

RIFFEE, JACOB

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23053 No. S. 9066

Born in Culpepper County, Virginia, June 3, 1861. Enlisted, July, 1777, in Culpepper or Rockingham County in company commanded by Captain Ferguson in the regiment under Colonels Hoock, Clark, and Alcock. Received pension in Harrison County, Virginia, October 29, 1833, which was suspended in 1835 and not resumed. Supporting data was filed by Eli and William Martin.

State History as Featured by the Press

MAGAZINES:

THE ARKANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY (Spring, 1944), *Activities of the Women of Arkansas during the War between the States*, by Clara B. Eno; *Slavery in Arkansas*, by Clyde W. Cathey.

LINCOLN HERALD (June, 1944), *Lincoln's Funeral at Philadelphia*, by R. Gerald McMurtry.

MINNESOTA HISTORY (June, 1944), *Campaigning with the First Minnesota*, a Civil War diary, edited by Hazel C. Wolf; *The Prehistoric Indians of Minnesota*, by Lloyd A. Wilford.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE (June, 1944), *Vignettes of Maryland History*, from the Society's collection of broadsides, by Raphael Semmes.

THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL QUARTERLY (July-September, 1944), *The Truth about Cincinnati's First Library*, by Dorothy V. Martin; *Ohio in Short Stories*, by Lucille B. Enoch.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE (July, 1944), *Fashion Hints from a Revolutionary Journal*, by S. I. Pomeranty. (August, 1944), *Half-forgotten Romances of American History—Mary Ball-Augustine Washington*, by Elizabeth E. Poe.

TYLER'S QUARTERLY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE (July, 1944), *The Fictional Element in History*, by Landon C. Bell.

NEWSPAPERS:

CHARLESTON GAZETTE, *New Coal Bridge To Span River at Site of Historic Crossing*, by William H. Maginnis, June 18; *Charleston's First City Directory Printed in 1874*, in column DO YOU REMEMBER, by Mrs. Billie Richardson, July 16; *West Virginians Who Have Served in Presidential Cabinets*, in column DO YOU REMEMBER, by Mrs. Billie Richardson, July 16.

CHARLESTON DAILY MAIL, *Last General of South* (O. R. Gillette, 99) *Dies at Shreveport, Louisiana*, June 2.

WIRT COUNTY JOURNAL (Elizabeth), *A Pioneer History of Wirt County*, a serial by Tommie Sewell, May 19, June 9, 16, 30; July 28, August 11, 18.

BUCKHANNON RECORD, *Mrs. Pfeiffer of New York Gives Wesleyan $100,000 Library*, June 2.

THE FAIRMONT TIMES, *Story of Fairmont's First Street Cars*, May 23; *Reminiscences of Old Fairmont—Wilbur S. Meyers Tells of "The Davis Light Guards,"* June 5 (from the column DO YOU REMEMBER, by E. E. Meredith).

TIMES RECORD (Spencer), *Methodist Memorial Church Marks Fiftieth Year Christian Service*, June 1.

THE MARTINSBURG NEWS, *General Robert E. Lee's Official Report of John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry*, June 16; KNOW YOUR MARTINSBURG. a serial by F. B. Voegele, June 16, July 28, August 4, 11, 18.

THE SHEPHERDSTOWN REGISTER, *History of the Kearneysville Presbyterian Church*, by MRS. W. B. Hammond, June 15.

WEST UNION RECORD, *Remember When—Clarksburg in 1884*, June 8.

WHEELING NEWS REGISTER, *Y. M. C. A. 100 Years Old June 6*, by Trudy McCullough, June 4; *Picture of Old Wheeling Landmark*, July 14; *Oglebay Nature Trail Will Honor the Late A. B. Brooks*, August 13.

PENDLETON TIMES (Franklin), *Franklin County 56 Years Ago—Retold from "Mountain News,"* old paper edited by George M. Jordan, May 26.

JACKSON HERALD (Ripley), *Pleasant Hill Methodist Church Will Observe Hundredth Anniversary*, August 18.

RAVENSWOOD NEWS, *Mrs. Elvena Tennent Howell, Jackson County's Oldest Resident, Dies at Age of 100*, July 27.

SUNDAY EXPONENT TELEGRAM (Clarksburg), *Lost Creek Church Observes Fiftieth Anniversary*, July 16.

Recent Accessions to the State Department of Archives and History

THE BOWMANS, A PIONEERING FAMILY. By *John W. Wayland.* (Staunton, Virginia: McClure Company, c1943, pp. 178.)

VIRGINIA MIGRATIONS-HANOVER COUNTY. By *Preston and Eugenia Glazebrook.* (Richmond, Virginia: c1943, pp. 100.)

WEST VIRGINLA CODE OF 1943. (Charlottesville, Virginia: Michie Company, c1943, pp. 2777.)

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, 1944-'45. (Chicago, Illinois: A. N. Marquis Company, c1944, pp. 2543.)

WEBSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. (Springfield, Massachusetts: G. & C. Merriam Company, c1943, pp. 1697).

TEN YEARS IN JAPAN. By *Joseph C. Grew.* (New York: Simon and Schuster, c1944, pp. 554.)

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE. By *L. C. Goodrich.* (New York: Harper and Brothers, c1943, pp. 260.)

UNDER COVER. By *Roy J. Carlson.* (New York: Dutton and Company, c1943, pp. 544.)

THE AXIS GRAND STRATEGY. By *Ladislas Farago.* (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Military Service Publishing Company, c1941, pp. 614.)

MR. ROOSEVELT. By *Compton Mackenzie.* (New York: Dutton and Company, c1944, pp. 256.)

THE ROAD TO TEHERAN. By *Foster Rhea Dulles.* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, c1944, pp. 279.)

ABBREVS. (A Dictionary of Abbreviations). By *Herbert J. Stephenson,* New York: MacMillan Company, c1943, pp. 126.)

HERE IS YOUR WAR. By *Ernie Pyle.* (New York: Holt and Company, c1944, pp. 304.)

THE RISEN SOLDIER. By *Francis J. Spellman.* (New York: MacMillan Company, c1944, pp. 39.)

EMPIRE OF THE AIR. By *Matthew Josephson.* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, c1944, pp. 236.)

LEND-LEASE, WEAPON FOR VICTORY. By *E. R. Stettinius Jr.* (New York: MacMillan Company, c1944, pp. 358.)

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF SECOND WORLD WAR, Vol. 1-2. (New York: Wise and Company, c1944, Vol. 1, pp. 512, and Vol. 2, pp. 1024.)

SOME TENNESSEE HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION—Pamphlets 4 and 5. (Chattanooga, Tennessee: Lookout Publishing Company.)

TWENTY FOUR HUNDRED TENNESSEE PENSIONERS. By *Zella Armstrong.* (Chattanooga, Tennessee: Lookout Publishing Company, c1937, pp. 121.)

GENEALOGY OF DECKARD FAMILY. By *Percy Deckard.* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh Printing Company, c1932, pp. 893.)

PRELUDE TO HAPPINESS. By *Jacob Tarshish.* (Columbus, Ohio: F. J. Heer Printing Company, c1937, pp. 108.)

GIFTS:

THE WOLTZ FAMILY. By *Flora Lee Woltz.* (San Francisco, California, c1939, pp. 177.) Gift by author.

GENEALOGY OF THE SHEPHERD LINE. By *Frank C. Shepherd.* (c1943, pp. 400.) Gift by author.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY. By *Frank C. Shepherd.* (c1943, pp. 360.) Gift by author.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY AND VIRGINIA, 1861-'65. By *Sanford C. Kellog.* (New York and Washington: c1903, pp. 247.) Gift by Lawrence V. Jordan, Principal, West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia.

MAN AFOOT. By *William Burtscher.* (Los Angeles, California: Wetzel Publishing Company, c1941, pp. 239.) Gift by author.

I WROTE A JOURNAL. By *William Burtscher.* (Los Angeles, California: Wetzel Publishing Company, c1940, pp. 275.) Gift by author.

NATHANIEL POPE, 1784-1851. By *Paul M. Angle.* (Illinois State Historical Society, c1937, pp. 67.) Gift by Miss Penelope Pope Sturgeon, 4910 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri.

LINCOLNIANA. By *Edwin Denby.* (New York: Coq D'Or Press, c1942, pp. 48.) Gift by publisher.

THE MOUNTAIN STATE, WEST VIRGINIA. By *George W. Summers.* (Charleston, West Virginia: Moses W. Donnally Printer, c1893 pp. 259.) Gift by Miss Lois M. Johnston, 347 West 65th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE HIRAM WESLEY LYONS FAMILY. By *A. W. Lyons.* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Western Hotel Company, c1943, pp. 208.) Gift by the author.

SUPPLEMENTS AND ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM WILSON AND ELIZABETH BLACKBURN. By *C. J. Maxwell.* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, Inc., c1944, pp. 350.) Gift by author and gift by Donald Cork, lawyer, Charleston, West Virginia.

MORRISON GENEALOGY. By *Granville Price Morrison.* (Charleston, West Virginia: Jarrett Printing Company, c1928, pp. 103.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White, 610½ Capitol Street, Charleston, West Virginia.

THE HOWARD PAPERS. By *H. Kent Staple Causton.* (London: Causton and Son, pp. 690.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

FAUQUIER DURING THE PROPRIETORSHIP. By *H. C. Groome.* (Richmond, Virginia: Old Dominion Press, c1927, pp. 255.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. (Romney, West Virginia: Owl Printing Company, c1924.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

COLONIAL VIRGINIA. By *William Cridlin.* (Richmond, Virginia: Williams Printing Company, c1923, pp. 181.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

THE CROSS OF MILITARY SERVICE. By *J. A. Roundtree.* (c1927, pp. 311.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

ANNALS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA. By *James A. Waddell.* (Staunton, Virginia: C. Russell Caldwell, c1902, pp. 545.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY PIONEERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. By *T. K. Cartmell.* (Winchester, Virginia: Eddy Press Corporation, c1909, pp. 587.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. By *Thomas Jefferson.* (Philadelphia: W. C. Corey and J. Lea, c1825, pp. 344.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND. By *Arthur Collins.* (London, c1779, Vol. 1-9.) Gift by Mrs. John Baker White.

BUNGALOW PAPERS. By *John Maginnis.* (Radford, Virginia: Radford News Print, c1915, pp. 214.) Gift by William H. Maginnis, Charleston Gazette, Charleston, West Virginia.

MISSOURI—DAY BY DAY, Vol. 1-2. By *Floyd Shoemaker.* (State Historical Society, Missouri, Vol. 1-c1942, pp. 446, and Vol. 2-c1943, pp. 499.) Gift by Governor Neely.

AROUND THE MOUNTAINS. By *Roy Lee Harmon.* (Dallas, Texas: Kaleidograph Press, c1941, pp. 109.) Gift by Governor Neely.

MEMORIES AND OTHER POEMS. By *J. M. Meador.* (Boston, Massachusetts: Stratford Company, c1923, pp. 117.) Gift by Governor Neely.

EVENING MUSINGS. By *M. A. Byrnside.* (New York: Horizon House, c1942, pp. 132.) Gift by Governor Neely.

Contributors

Clarice Lorene Bailes completed her academic and standard normal schooling at Glenville State Teachers College, Glenville, West Virginia, and received her A.B. degree in social science and English from Marshall College, Huntington, and her M.A. in history from West Virginia University, Morgantown. Miss Bailes is now a teacher of social science and English in the Clay County High School at Clay.

Carrol H. Quenzel, for several years a member of the Department of History, Morris Harvey College, Charleston; now librarian, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia. For biographical sketch, see Volume II, page 263.

Editor's Page

This issue of WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY completes Volume VI. At this time we wish to thank the contributors who make the magazine possible. We realize the amount of time and effort it takes to produce an article for publication, especially one of historical interest whose every statement often must be authenticated by painstaking research. As no contributor is paid for his labors, it is a matter of great pride to the editors to be able to state that the magazine has never gone begging for material to fill its pages. Our State historians have kept us well supplied with worthwhile material, material which, in most instances, would never have found its way into the ordinary type of history book because of the necessary condensation of such a volume, but which did have much to do with the making of the history read by every school boy and girl throughout the nation.

We greatly appreciate the loyalty and services of our contributors for filling in the gaps left by the historians who write the textbooks for the nation. After all, no cloth is whole without both warp and woof, and too often the underlying threads that make for a thorough understanding of past events are missing—only the events are noted, and real history is not made up merely of events, but of the things that foreshadowed those events. The contributors of WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY have done much to make a whole cloth out of the tapestry that portrays our beloved State. We hope the knowledge that they have done their fellow citizens a truly great service will in some measure compensate them for their efforts.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY should be on the shelves of every high school library in the State of West Virginia. It should be read by the reading public, not only by the few men and women who are interested in state history. It contributes much to one's appreciation of the

State's part in the making of our nation; it makes the reader state-conscious, and gives him a greateer respect for the place in which he and his family have taken roots. West Virginia has made and is maning history; it is replete with folk-lore and legend. It is the duty of the educated public to preserve these things for the generations to come. In a world at war, in a world stalked by tragedy, in a world where the actual needs and values of all living creatures are denied, it is the strong man or woman who turns aside to preserve and record.